# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1831. NO. 98.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at Four dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.


## WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE
PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call.

☞The Gazette, Cincinnati, Advertiser, Louisville, Courier, New Orleans, Intelligencer, Washington, Commercial Advertiser, New York, will insert the above every other day for one month, and forward their accounts to this office within that time. Pittsburgh, Dec. 24.—tf.

## FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

*ALSO,*

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

## WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS
*AND*
EARTHENWARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
H. H. GAYLORD & Co. *Wheeling, Va.*

February 12, 1830.—tf

## Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
*ALSO,*
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

## DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh

*HAMILTON STEWART,*
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

## The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the under signed will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commis'ners.*

Feb. 22, 1830.—tf

## TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given. February 18—tf

## EXCHANGE.

WANTED, Michigan and Canada paper.—The highest price given for English, French, and American Gold.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No 68 Wood st.
Pittsburgh, May 31.

## NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831.—tf

## CHEAP QUEENSWARE.

WETMORE & HAVENS, No. 112 Second street, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, are now receiving their spring supplies of QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, being the manufacture of the first houses in Staffordshire, England.

All ware sold by them is re-packed by careful and experienced hands. Purchasers are consequently not subjected to the risk of getting inferior, crazed and broken ware, which is too generally the case with goods assorted in England, and sent out to be sold in our markets by the original package.

Their personal attention will, as heretofore, be given for the selection and packing of all ware bought of them. Liberal discounts for Cash.
Feb. 25—tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

## *FOR SALE,*

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } Executors.
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
February 25, 1831.—tf.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

## CIRCULAR.

*Pittsburgh, January 29, 1831.*

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions.

H. R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.
February 18, 1831—tf

## *WHOLESALE & RETAIL* GROCERY!

JAMES BROWN, having taken into partnership his nephew, JAMES W. BROWN, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed to his new warehouse, No. 140 Liberty street, where the business will be conducted under the firm of JAMES W. BROWN & CO., who are now receiving an extensive assortment of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, comprising the following, viz:

Rio, Porto Rico, Laguira, St. Dom. & Java Coffee;
Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Teas;
Single and Double Refined Loaf Sugar;
Bengal and Caracas Indigo;
James river Tobacco, and best Spanish Segars;
Madder, Ginger, Alum, Rice, &c.;
Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, &c.;
Best Bloom, Bunch, Muscatel and Keg Raisins;
Mackeral, Herring, and No. 1 Trimmed Shad;
New Orleans Sugar, by the hhd. and bbl;
5 tons Campeachy Logwood;
Superior Hourglass Holland Gin;
Cognine and Common Brandy;
Madeira, Teneriffe, Port, Malaga, & Sherry Wines;
Jamaica Spirits, and N. E. Rum;
Whiskey, Flour, Bacon, &c. &c.;
500 bbls. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Salt;

All of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for cash or approved paper.

Country merchants and others will please favor us with a call, previous to purchasing, as they might find it to their advantage.

JAMES W. BROWN & CO.

☞The highest price given, in Cash or Groceries, for Rags, Bacon, Beeswax, Flour, Whiskey, Cheese, &c. &c.

☞The Ravenna Courier, Beaver Argus, Butler Repository, Canton Repository, Steubenville Herald, will insert the above six times, and charge this office. June 24—tf

50 BARRELS No. 1 Mackerel,
75 do. No. 2 do.
25 do. No. 3 do.
100 Barrels New Orleans Molasses.
25 Hogsheads New Orleans Sugar.
2 Barrels Cocoa Nuts.

Received per late arrivals, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
May 10, 1831.—tf

WATERS' improved Cast and Shear Steel Corn and Grass SCYTHES; Shear and Cast Steel Axes; Improved Steel Spades and Shovels; Hoes, Hatchets—constantly on hand and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
March 11.—tf

WOOL.—The highest price will be given for clean washed common wool, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
May 10—tf

## C. MERRITT, DENTIST.

NO. 65 FOURTH STREET, between Market and Wood, Pittsburgh. July 29

WATERS' Improved Cast steel Axes;
do. do. Waldren Corn and Grass Scythes;
Waters' Improved Steel Spades and Shovels;
do. do. do. Hoes;
do. Picks, Broad Axes, Hatchets, Hay and Manure Forks; constantly on hand and for sale by
July 26, 1831—tf. LITTLE & HAYS.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

## WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

## LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

TO LET.

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.
Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

DE LA MONTERAT'S
## Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S
## Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach PILLS,

*An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.*

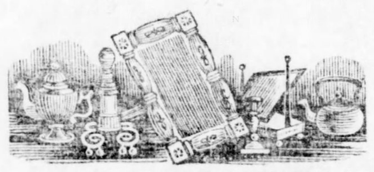
☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh; and also by CHAS. AVERY & CO., corner of Wood and Second streets. March 4—1y

## WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, opposite Griffith's Hotel, and in the house lately occupied by W. Bell & Co.

I HAVE opened a general assortment of DRY GOODS at the above stand, which will be sold at fair market prices, by the piece or package only. My friends and dealers are invited to call. C. CURTIS.
April 15—tf

## New Hardware Store,
NO. 66 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.



LOGAN & KENNEDY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening an extensive assortment of Hardware Cutlery &c., to which they would respectfully invite the attention of merchants, mechanics, and others. Also a well selected assortment of New England bench and moulding planes.
April 5.—tf.

## NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle,* (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson,* of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

## Washington Jackson & Riddle,
*No. 20, South Front street,*
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale.

☞The Cincinnati Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, Louisville Advertiser, Louisville Journal, Nashville Republican, and Nashville Whig and Banner, Florence Gazette, and Lexington Reporter, will insert the above advertisements once a week for three months, and send their bills to this office. January 18—tf

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
March 22, 1831.—tf

☞BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.☜

*Ohio paper Generally, one half per-ct.*

| | ½ pr. ct. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Erie, | | Urban. Bk. Co. | 3 to 5 |
| Virginia, | 1 | Scioto Bk. | 3 to 5 |
| N. Y. City Notes | 1 | Michigan | 3 to 5 |
| Delaware do | ½ to 1 | Canada | 4 |
| Canton | 2 | Georgia & N. Car. | 4 |
| Wilks'b. | 2 | South Carolina | 3 |
| Pottsville | 2 | N. York, Con. | 2 |
| Greensburgh | 30 | R. Isl., Vermont, | |
| Old Bk. Steub. | 25 | Mass., N. Hamp. | |
| Maryland, | ½ to 1 | New Jersey | 1 to 2 |

GOLD.

Sovereigns 4 65. American Gold 2 per-ct. premium.

GEORGE A GOOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, *No. 68 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* April 29.—tf.

## Drawing, Painting, and Gilding,
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES

## J. NEWTON

HAS removed to No. 97 Market street, between Front and Second, where he intends carrying on the above; and he assures the public that he will execute all orders with which he may be favored in as neat a manner, upon as reasonable terms, and as promptly, as can be done on the west of the mountains. Portraits and Miniatures executed in a superior style, and paintings bought, sold, exchanged, or repaired.

J. N. will continue to receive a small class of pupils.

## LITHOGRAPHY.

J. N. has established a Lithographic Press, and is prepared to execute all kinds of Lithographic Printing. Those who wish to have a multiplicity of copies from any design, will find this a beautiful substitute for copperplate engraving, and will experience a considerable saving of time and expense by preferring it.

Just published, the first number of a series of Ornaments, which will be found useful to Architects, Painters, Carvers, Gilders, Engravers, Cabinet Makers, Chair Ornamenters, Statuaries, and all persons whose business is connected with the Fine Arts.

J. N. respectfully solicits subscribers to a work on Flower, Fruit, and Shell Painting, &c., which he intends publishing as soon as the materials are in readiness. The work will contain the whole theory of the art, as far as its title purports, and will greatly aid those who wish to devote a part of their leisure hours to this branch of painting.
May 6, 1831.

WANTED, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina paper. Also, Notes of the Michigan and Canada Banks.

GEORGE A. COOK.
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
May 10, 1831.

## REMOVAL.

## DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, (*the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,*) where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

## CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
*Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.*

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer,* respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

## JOHN P. GEDDES, M. D.

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, in the different branches of the medical profession. He hopes that the experience acquired during eight years' *extensive* practice, may entitle him to a share of public confidence.

His office is in St. Clair street, next door to the Exchange building. July 12—tf

GEORGE A. COOK, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh, purchases Notes of all the Banking Institutions in the United States. Also, Foreign & American Gold, Broken Bank paper, &c.
March 11, 1831.

## PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
*Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,*
PITTSBURGH.
March 4, 1831.—tf

## ROSS WILKINS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS Removed his Office to Liberty Street between Third and Fourth. Ap. 1.

## JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

## SALE OF LOTS.
In the Addition to the Town of Wheeling.

ON THURSDAY, the 15th of September next, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, about FIFTY LOTS, adjoining the present Town of Wheeling. These Lots will include about the whole of the ground on the original tract on which the Town was laid out that is eligible for building; water and coal can be had with a trifling expense; the coal within a few rods of the most remote lots, and water it is believed can be obtained any where on the premises by digging twenty feet, some certainly much less. It is not the purpose of the proprietor to give a fictitious importance to this offer, but he believes no property ever offered to purchasers afforded or will afford a more profitable investment to actual settlers than this, and to actual settlers alone he wishes them to be disposed of. The situation of the Lots is elevated and healthy, and commands a fine prospect of the Ohio River. Terms, one third cash, the balance in payments of one and two years with interest. The proprietor will reserve one bid—any Lot sold and the terms not complied with, the sale to be considered void. NOAH ZANE.
August 2.—6w.

PRICES CURRENT.

## JAS. W. BROWN & CO.
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
*No. 140 Liberty street.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| LETTER PAPER, per ream, | | $3 00 to | $3 25 |
| do | do do | 2 50 to | 2 75 |
| CAP | do do | 3 00 to | 3 25 |
| do | do do | 2 50 to | 2 75 |
| do | do do | 2 00 to | 2 25 |
| PRINTING | do, Imperial, | 4 00 to | 5 50 |
| do | Superroyal, | 3 50 to | 5 25 |
| do | Medium, | 2 50 to | 3 25 |
| do | Demy, | 2 00 to | 2 25 |
| WRAPPING, | Imperial, | 1 87 to | 2 25 |
| do | Medium, | 1 62 to | 1 75 |
| do | Crown, | 75 to | 1 00 |
| TEA PAPER, | Medium, | 1 87 to | 2 37 |
| PASTEBOARDS, | | 4 50 to | 5 00 |
| FULLERS' PRESSBOARDS, | | lb. 20 to | 22 cts. |

☞A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.
June 24, 1831—tf

DOBBIN & IRWIN have in store and offer for sale on accommodating terms:

250 bags Havanna COFFEE,
30 hhds. N. O. SUGAR,
5 boxes Havanna SUGAR,
10 bbls. ALMONDS,
200 do. MACKAREL, numbers 2 and 3,
20 half bbls. do. Nos. 1 and 2,
18 bbls. Mess SHAD,
15 do. TAR,
35 hhds. TOBACCO,
60 bales Tennessee COTTON,
2000 lbs. LOGWOOD.
Pittsburgh, July 10.—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor,*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix.*
July 26, 1831.—tf

## *WHOLESALE & RETAIL* SHOE STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has returned to his old stand, Nos. 1 and 73, N. W. Corner of the Diamond and Market street. Also may be found at Nos. 91 and 93 Market street, between Liberty and Fifth street, where he is now opening a large and complete assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fancy BOOTS AND SHOES, of every variety and the latest fashions;

CONSISTING OF

Ladies' pump soled and d'ble soled lasting Slippers
Ditto do do. do. with straps
Ditto morocco, kid, seal, and curried goat Slippers
Ditto black buckskin Shoes and Slippers
Ditto elegant fox'd lasting Gaiter Boots, (prime)
Ditto Jefferson morocco and lasting Shoes
Misses and children's morocco, leather and lasting Boots and Shoes
Misses and children's Bolivar or foxed Boots
Ditto and ditto black, red, bronze, and tea colored morocco Ankle Ties
Ditto and ditto black and colored lasting Boots
Infants' bronze and colored kid Boots
Gentlemen's fancy morocco and lasting Pumps
Ditto do seal and calfskin do
Ditto do buckskin and cordovan do
Ditto fine morocco, calf, and copper nail'd Boots

Also, A large assortment of Men's, Boy's and Youth's Coarse Boots, Brogans, and Shoes, of every description, the whole comprising the most complete assortment ever offered in the western country.

☞Country merchants and others are respectfully invited to call and examine the above.
July 15—3mo G. ALBREE.

## Caps! Caps!!
*AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.*

S. J. SYLVESTER respectfully informs the merchants and inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a store in the Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, where he intends keeping a large and complete assortment of CAPS, suitable for each season. The business will be superintended by N. SYLVESTER, who has given his attention to the manufacturing of the article for several years, and will endeavor, by assiduity and industry, to satisfy those who may favor him with their custom.

☞ *Country Storekeepers* are hereby notified, that Fur Skins will be bought or taken in barter for Caps, or the highest price will be paid in cash for Otter, Wild Cat, Racboon, or Muskrat, next door to the Exchange, Pittsburgh.

S. J. S. is aware that it is yet too early for the sale of winter Caps: he however gives this notice, that those who are in the practice of purchasing in the eastern cities may be aware that the article *will be* kept in every variety—a considerable quantity are daily expected. Aug. 2

## NEW GOODS,
*83 Market, between Fifth Street and the Diamond.*

S. P. CHURCH & CO. have *just* received a large and complete assortment of DRY GOODS. Among them are 20,000 yds. brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; 5000 yds. do. *wet in transportation, and for sale at reduced prices.* 4 cases Broad Cloths and Satinetts; 1500 yds. brown Osnaburg; Green Floor Cloth; Baize; Diapers; Table Cloths; Napkins; Table Covers; Jaconet, Mull, Book, Swiss and Cambric Muslins; Crown Linings; Willows; with a great variety of Fancy Articles for milliners; Brown Grass Cloth for Bonnets; Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, &c.—Extracted Cambric Ginghams of the *latest style,* with an elegant assortment of SILK GOODS.

*All of which are offered* WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *at a small advance for cash or approved credit.* August 5—3m.

TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded 'Pittsburgh White Lead—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alex. Ingram, | Archibald Shaw, |
| Joseph Jenkinson, | David Glenn, |
| Robert Menha, | Isaac Rhoads, |
| E. G. Nelson, | F. S. Byrne, |
| John Phillips, | A. Westervelt, |
| Andrew Beggs, | Nath. Whiston, |
| George Dobbs, | John W. Kane, |
| James Stuart, | John Hern. |

☞Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. Aug. 2—6m.

## JOHN ALEXANDER
Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail
*CHEAP CASH STORE,*

To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.
August 2, 1831—tf

SYLVESTER'S FORTUNATE OFFICE!
The 17th Class Union Canal Lottery will be drawn on the 27th inst. CAPITAL PRIZES:

## $20,000!—$10,000!—&C.
*TICKETS ONLY FIVE DOLLARS.*

Full Schemes may be had on application at the office. Orders from abroad will have immediate attention; and the Despatch, containing Official Drawings, Schemes, Counterfeit Detector, and Exchange Table, will be sent gratis.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
16 Exchange Buildings, next door to Williamson's Exchange. Aug 19—3

## New Catholic Books.

JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers, No. 51 Market street, have lately received the following CATHOLIC BOOKS, which, in addition to their former stock, comprise a valuable assortment, viz:

Cobbett's History of the Reformation;
Grounds for being a Roman Catholic;
Fifty Reasons for being a Roman Catholic;
Thomas a Kempis;
Garden of the Soul, by Challoner;
Gahan's Church History;
Reeves' Bible History;
Mrs. Herbert and the Villagers;
Key to Paradise; Life of St. Patrick;
Visits to Blessed Sacrament;
Father Rowland; Indian Cottage, &c. &c. &c.

Also on hand, a large variety of Douay Bibles, Testaments, and Prayer Books. Aug 19—6

TIMELY NOTICE.—The Union Canal Lottery, Class 17, will be drawn next Saturday, the 27th instant. Price of Tickets, only five dollars.

GRAND CAPITALS,
## $20.000 AND 10.000 DOLLARS!!

Sylvester has always been fortunate in distributing prizes: within a very short time, he has sold and paid, in different cities of the United States, prizes of $25,000, $24,000, $20,000, 10,000 dollars; and although only established in Pittsburgh three weeks, has sold two prizes of $1,000 each; several of $500, $300, &c. &c. ☞Apply to 16 Exchange Buildings. Orders meet with same attention as personal application, and letters need not be paid. S. J. SYLVESTER.
August 23, 1831.

FAMILY LIBRARY, No. 23, containing a View of Ancient and Modern Egypt; with an Outline of its Natural History. By the Rev. Michael Russell; with a Map and Engravings: this day received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., 51 Market street Aug 23—2

FOR SALE, The House and Lot in Fourth street, opposite the United States Bank. The lot is 63 feet front by 85 deep.

*ALSO,* The House and Lot in Second street, now occupied by Geo. Weyman. For terms apply to

R. S. CASSAT, or
Aug. 23—3w. E. SIMPSON, Esq.

THE MISSES ROSS'
## BOARDING SCHOOL!
*HARRISBURGH, PA.*

YOUNG LADIES, at this Seminary, will be boarded, and instructed in all the branches of an English education, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Astronomy, Use of the Globes and Maps, Grammar, Composition, History, Mythology, various branches of Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, &c. &c., with particular attention to useful and ornamental Needle-Work, at $31 25 per quarter

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Music, per q'r, | $10 | Dancing, per q'r, | $5 |
| Drawing, | 5 | Day Boarders, | 10 |
| French, | 5 | Day Scholars, | 5 |

☞Stationery at the bookstore prices.

Payment for Boarding quarterly in advance.—Vacation of four weeks in August, not charged.

Dancing Lessons will commence on the first Monday of October. It is very desirable that the whole of the Dancing Class should begin at the same time. Aug 19—3t

*To the Free Voters of Allegheny County.*

FELLOW CITIZENS.—At the request of some of my friends, I have consented to place my name before you as a candidate for the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

As it is the first time I have solicited the suffrages of my friends, I deem it proper to state that I am a democratic republican: the leading principles which constitute the basis of my political creed, will be found in the constitution of our country: "that all rightful power is in the people, and can only emanate from their will."

The encouragement and protection of internal improvement and domestic industry, will, if I be elected, receive my ardent and zealous support.

With this brief exposition of my views, I remain, respectfully, your fellow citizen,

GEORGE WATSON.
Pittsburgh, August 19—te

## N. R. Smith & Rev. John Stark

RESPECTFULLY inform their respective patrons, that they have associated for the purpose of opening, in the upper apartment of the Allegheny Academy, a Male and Female Seminary. Arrangements have been made to prevent communication between the schools; and to secure to their pupils all the advantages to be derived from associated means of instruction, the teachers will interchange their labors, each confining his attention to particular branches. Mr. Stark will take charge of the Latin class, which will be subject to no interruptions to prevent its regular progress. Lectures on Italian Book Keeping, and English Grammar and Composition united, will be given by Mr. Smith, at hours allotted for those purposes. In a word, the Instructers pledge themselves to endeavor at the greatest permanent utility in the education of their male and female pupils.—The schools will open on Monday, the 15th inst. Terms as usual.

☞The Christian Herald, Manufacturer, Statesman, and the Times, will please to insert this advertisement each three times.

Allegheny-Town, Aug. 12—6t

## FOR SALE,
*A Valuable Farm, on the Bank of the Ohio River.*

WILL be sold, at public sale, *without reserve,* on Tuesday, the first day of November next, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, that Valuable Farm, No. 126 Braden's District, on the Beaver Road, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 232 acres, of which about 100 are cleared and under good cultivation: the land not cleared is well timbered.—There are on the place several good springs of never failing water, and a good steam boat landing. The improvements are a good square log house and barn, and two good orchards.

An indisputable title will be given, and terms, which will be easy, made known at the sale.

ADDY BEER, } *Adm'rs.*
ROBERT BEER, }
August 16, 1831.—wts.

FAMILY LIBRARY, No. 23.—View of ancient and modern Egypt, with an outline of its Natural History. By the Rev. Michael Russell, LLD. With a map and engravings—Just received and for sale by HOGAN & CO.,
Aug 23—2t. Corner of Front and Market sts.

## PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—

Corrected weekly, by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pot, | lb. 4 a 4½ | Steel, co. lb. | 7a8 † |
| pearl, | 5 | sad irons | 6 cts† |
| sc. salts | 3½ a 3¾ | Lead, in pigs | 5a5½§ |
| black salts | 2¾ a 3† | bars | 5¼a6§ |
| Axes, doz. | $14 a 16† | white, in kegs | $3† |
| Augers, qr. | 6 a 7† | dry, lb. | 10a11† |
| Alum, lb. | 6 | Shot, all sizes, | 7† |
| Bacon, lb. | 5½a6† | Leather, sole, | 24 a 26† |
| Butter, keg, | 7a8† | upper, doz. | $27a30† |
| Bags, 3 bu. tw. | 45 a 68† | calf skins, | 15 a 26§ |
| Beans, sh. bush. | 75§ | Lard, | 7 a 8§ |
| Biscuit, sea, b. | 3 50 a 4† | Logwood, | 2½ a 3† |
| w. crack. bbl. | $4 50† | Molasses, | 33a35§ |
| Beer, | 3 † | Nails, Jun. bra. | 10d 6 § |
| Coals, bush. | 4† | | 8d 6¼§ |
| Candles, lb. | 8½ | | 6d 6¾§ |
| Copperas | 3† | | 4d 7¾§ |
| Cheese | 7§ | other | 7 § |
| Cordage, Ky. | 8 a 11§ | Oil, flaxseed, gal. | 85§ |
| Irwin's | 9 a 15 | tanners', bbl. | $19 a 20† |
| Coffee, g.in bgs. | 12½a14 | Onions, bushl. | $ 1§ |
| Cotton Wool | 9a10† | Paper | |
| Cassinets, | 40 a 110† | cap, No. 1 rm. | $3¼a3¾† |
| Cotton Goods, | | No. 2, | 2¾a3¼† |
| 3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y. | 11a12† | No. 3, | 2¼a2½† |
| 4-4 Checks | 13½ a 15† | letter | 2 50 a 4† |
| 3-4 Stripes | 17† | crown wrap. | $1 12½ |
| Cot. yarns, lb. | No. 5, 22† | medium do. | $1 75a2† |
| Flour, bbl. | $2 87 a $3* | paper hang's p. | 37a35 |
| Feathers | 32 a 33§ | Pork, fresh lb. | 3½ a 4 |
| Flax, scutched, lb. | 6† | pkd. mess, bbl. | 10½a11 |
| hatcheled, | 10* | prime, | $9 |
| Flannels, cy. 4-4 | 37a45* | Potatoes, bush. | 40a 50§ |
| Fish—bbl. | | Rags, Ohio, | 5½* |
| New herring, | $ 9§ | do. Kentucky | 4½§ |
| shad, | 12§ | Sugar, N.O.lb. | 7a7¼† |
| mack'l. | 6¼ a 9½§ | country, | 7§ |
| Grain, wheat, bu. | 50§ | lump, | 15 a 16† |
| barley | 37 | loaf, | 16 a 18† |
| rye | 38 | Salt, | $2½§ |
| corn | 25§ | Soap, lb. | 5½ a 8 |
| Glass, 8by 10, box | $3¾a4† | Sifters—doz. | |
| 10 by 12, | $4¾a5† | wire No. 14, 16, | $5 |
| 12 by 18, | $9 00§ | Spades & shovels | $8 |
| Bottles, porter groce | 9§ | Tobacco | |
| gallon doz. | 2¼† | keg, lb. | 5½ a 11cts† |
| ½ do. | 1¼† | leaf, | 3a3¼† |
| ¼ do. | 87½cts† | Tallow, rendered | 8† |
| pint | 62½† | rough | 4½ a 5† |
| Gunpowder, keg | $5¾a6† | Tea. Y.H. lb. | 90a$1 6* |
| Hemp, ton | $120§ | H. skin, | 70 a 75§ |
| Hides, Span. lb. | 13 a 15§ | imperial, | 1,50a1,40§ |
| green | 5§ | Wax. bees' | 28* |
| Indigo, Spun lb. | 1¼a1¾† | Wool, | 40 a 65* |
| Bengal, | 1½ a 1¾† | Wool hats, doz. | $6a 7§ |
| Iron, b. Jun. t. | $110† | Whisk. o. gall. | 30a50ct |
| bloom, Jun. | $90§ | new | 30a33† |
| rolled | 110† | Vices, bright | 14† |
| sheet, cwt. | 9½† | black | 9½ a 10† |
| pig, ton | $28 a 30§ | 1-4 br. Sheetg. | 10 a 10½† |

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.


### TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. J. SUMNER, having discovered an infallible cure for different species of *HERNIA or RUPTURE*, by an external application of ointment, without inconvenience to the patient; which ointment, prepared only by himself, he now offers for sale to all who are afflicted with the above complaint, being confident of success from the many proofs he has had of its efficacy—likewise, he considers it a duty to give to the public a fair statement of his own case.

For fifteen years he was sorely afflicted with two Ruptures, the pains of which were so severe, that he was compelled to relinquish all active business, wearing a Truss, and keeping himself a long period mostly confined, and had nearly gave up all hope of ever enjoying a comfortable state of health.—In this dilemma he was forcibly struck with the old adage, that there never was an evil without a remedy, and forthwith commenced a series of experiments upon himself, which through Divine Providence resulted in a complete and radical cure. JOHN SUMNER,

No. 139 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

This may certify, That my Son, aged thirteen years, was afflicted with a Rupture for three years, and was under the necessity of wearing the Truss constantly, but without any other effect than a temporary relief, and was effectually cured by Dr. J. Sumner in about three weeks time.

JOHN C. DOUGLAS,

*No.* 131 *South Eleventh street, Philadelphia.*

This may Certify, That I have been afflicted with a Rupture for between four and five years, and have been effectually cured by Doctor J. Sumner, in about five weeks time.

JOHN VASEY,

*Corner of York Road and Coates street, Philada.*

I Certify, That I was afflicted with a Rupture for four years, and was effectually cured by the application of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT, in the term of four weeks. E. WILSON.

I Certify, That my Son David, was effectually cured of a Rupture in three weeks time, of twelve years standing, by making use of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT. D. COX.

The above Certificates are deemed sufficient, and many others might be obtained, and many references can be given.

☞ FINDLAY & MADEIRA are Agents for the above Medicine, corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh.

March 29. 1831.—w1mo&mtf.

### BYAM'S CHEMICAL EMBROCATION;

OR, LIQUID OPPODELDOC.

THIS article is considered by the first Physicians in the United States to rank higher than any other composition in existence, for the following complaints, viz: Bruises, Sprains, Gout, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Weakness or Stiffness of the Neck or Joints, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stings of Insects, Vegetable Poisons, &c. &c. It is applied both to man and beast.

### BYAM'S CELEBRATED GENUINE PHYSICAL DROPS,

Preventive against Fevers, composed of roots and herbs—recommended by the first families in the city of Philadelphia.

This medicine is almost a sovereign remedy against the Fever and Ague: if taken in season, it will discharge bile from the stomach, cure coughs and colds and weakness of the breast: it will purify the blood, create an appetite, and cure the most inveterate headache. For worms in children, it is a most efficacious medicine. It is much recommended in cases of the measles, &c; and it is acknowledged that many lives have been preserved by the use of this medicine, in cases of the yellow fever. Observe that none are genuine without the stamp on the cork of the only proprietor, E. BYAM, *genuine*, and each label signed with his own hand writing, E. Byam. Price per bottle 25 cents.

☞ This certifies that myself, wife, and one of my children, were afflicted with the fever and ague for several weeks, and applied the usual remedies, but to no effect. Having heard of Byam's Physical Drops, I had the curiosity to give it a trial; and by the use of two bottles, we were all cured in one week's time JACOB PETERSON.

*Philadelphia, Feb.* 1, 1831.

☞ Considering it a duty I owe to mankind, I hereby declare that, having been afflicted with dyspepsia through the heat of the summer months in 1830, and not being able to attend to business for much of the time, I tried many resources and much medicine to no relief; and hearing of Byam's Drops, I immediately tried a bottle, which relieved me so much that I purchased a second; and by the use of two bottles I was able to attend to my business, and have remained in good health ever since. SAMUEL M. BROOKS.

*Philadelphia, Feb.* 1, 1831.

☞ For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by THOMPSON & MILLER, Agents for the Proprietor, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

May 13, 1831—wly


## POETRY.

*From the Stirling Journal.*

### THE LIGHT OF GLEN FRUIN.

The sun on the billow
In glory reposes,
And his watery pillow
Is garnished with roses;
The cloud of the twilight
Its dew drops are strewing,
It will chill my young Flora,
The light of Glen Fruin.

Away, by the cottage
That stands 'neath the mountain—
Away, by the dark pine
That nods o'er the fountain,
On the banks of the streamlet
That girdles yon ruin—
I'll meet my young Flora,
The light of Glen Fruin.

Thou maid of the mountain;
I love thee—how well
My love burning eye
And my pale cheek can tell;
I must love thee forever,
Though 'twere my undoing.
The pride of the hamlet,
Thou light of Glen Fruin.

By the soft beaming ray
That gleams from those eyes,
By that blushing cheek,
By those murmuring sighs,
By the bright tear of rapture
Those eye-lashes dewing,
Thou art mine—thou art mine—
Dearest maid of Glen Fruin.

### FAME.—By Miss Bailie.

Oh! who shall lightly say that fame
Is nothing but an empty name!
Whilst in that sound there is a charm
The nerves to brace, the heart to warm,
As, thinking of the mighty dead,
The young from slothful couch will start,
And vow, with lifted hands outspread,
Like them to act a noble part?

Oh! who shall lightly say that fame
Is nothing but an empty name!
When, but for those, our mighty dead,
All ages past a blank would be,
Sunk in oblivion's murky bed—
A desert bare, a shipless sea?
They are the distant objects seen—
The lofty marks of what hath been.

O! who shall lightly say that fame
Is nothing but an empty name!
When mem'ry of the mighty dead
To earth-worn pilgrim's wistful eye,
The brightest rays of cheering shed,
That point to immortality?

## MR. CALHOUN'S SENTIMENTS.

*From the Pendleton Messenger.*

Mr. Symmes—I must request you to permit me to use your columns, as the medium to make known my sentiments on the deeply important question of the relation which the states and general government bear to each other, and which is, at this time, a subject of so much agitation.

It is one of the peculiarities of the station I occupy, that while it necessarily connects its incumbent with the politics of the day, it affords him no opportunity officially to express his sentiments, except accidentally on an equal division of the body over which he presides. He is thus exposed, as I have often experienced, to have his opinions erroneously and variously represented. In ordinary cases, I conceive the correct course to be to remain silent, leaving to time and circumstances the correction of misrepresentations; but there are occasions so vitally important, that a regard both to duty and character would seem to forbid such a course; and such I conceive to be the present. The frequent allusions to my sentiments will not permit me to doubt, that such also is the public conception, and that it claims the right to know, in relation to the question referred to, the opinions of those who hold important official stations; while on my part, desiring to receive neither unmerited praise nor blame, I feel, I trust, the solicitude which every honest and independent man ought, that my sentiments should be truly known, whether they be such as may be calculated to recommend them to public favor or not. Entertaining these impressions, I have concluded that it is my duty to make known my sentiments; and I have adopted the mode, which, on reflection, seemed to be the most simple, and best calculated to effect the object in view.

The question of the relation which the states and general government bear to each other, is not one of recent origin. From the commencement of our system, it has divided public sentiment.—Even in the convention, while the constitution was struggling into existence, there were two parties, as to what this relation should be, whose different sentiments constituted no small impediment in forming that instrument. After the general government went into operation, experience soon proved that the question had not terminated with the labors of the convention. The great struggle that preceded the political revolution of 1801, which brought Mr. Jefferson into power, turned essentially on it; and the doctrines and arguments on both sides were embodied and ably sustained; on the one, in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, and the report to the Virginia legislature; and on the other, in the replies of the legislature of Massachusetts, and some of the other states. These resolutions, and this report, with the decision of the supreme court of Pennsylvania about the same time, (particularly in the case of Cobbett, delivered by chief justice M'Kean, and concurred in by the whole bench) contain what I believe to be the true doctrine on this important subject. I refer to them in order to avoid the necessity of presenting my views, with the reasons in support of them, in detail.

As my object is simply to state my opinions, I might pause with this reference to documents, that so fully and ably state all the points immediately connected with this deeply important subject, but as there are many who may not have the opportunity or leisure to refer to them, and, as it is possible, however clear they may be, that different persons may place different interpretations on their meaning, I will, in order that my sentiments may be fully known, and to avoid all ambiguity, proceed to state summarily the doctrines which I conceive they embrace.

Their great and leading principle is, that the general government emanated from the people of the several states, forming distinct political communities, and acting in their separate and sovereign capacity, and not from all the people forming one aggregate political community; that the constitution of the United States is in fact a compact, to which each state is a party, in the character already described; and that the several states or parties have a right to judge of its infractions, and in case of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of a power not delegated, they have the right, in the last resort, to use the language of the Virginia resolutions, *"to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits, the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to them."* This right of interposition, thus solemnly asserted by the state of Virginia, be it called what it may, state right, veto, nullification, or by any other name, I conceive to be the fundamental principle of our system, resting on facts historically as certain as our revolution itself, and deductions, as simple and demonstrative, as that of any political or moral truth whatever; and I firmly believe, that on its recognition depends the stability and safety of our political institutions.

I am not ignorant, that those opposed to the doctrine have always, now and formerly, regarded it in a very different light, as anarchical and revolutionary. Could I believe such in fact to be its tendency, to me it would be no recommendation. I yield to none, I trust, in a deep and sincere attachment to our political institutions, and the union of these states. I never breathed an opposite sentiment; but on the contrary, I have ever considered them the great instruments of preserving our liberty, and promoting the happiness of ourselves and our posterity; and next to these I have ever held them most dear. Nearly half my life has passed in the service of the union, and whatever public reputation I have acquired, is indissolubly identified with it. To be too national has, indeed, been considered by many, even of my friends, to be my greatest political fault. With these strong feelings of attachment, I have examined, with the utmost care, the bearing of the doctrine in question; and so far from anarchical, or revolutionary, I solemnly believe it to be, the solid foundation of our system, and of the union itself, and that the opposite doctrine, which denies to the states the right of protecting their reserved powers, and which would vest in the general government, (it matters not through what department) the right of determining exclusively and finally the powers delegated to it, is incompatible with the sovereignty of the states, and of the constitution itself, considered as the basis of a federal union. As strong as this language is, it is not stronger than that used by the illustrious Jefferson, who said, to give the general government the final and exclusive right to judge of its powers, is to make *"its discretion* and *not the constitution the measure of its powers;"* and that "in all cases of compact between parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of the operation, as of the mode and measure of redress." Language cannot be more explicit; nor can higher authority be adduced.

That different opinions are entertained on this subject, I consider but as an additional evidence of the great diversity of the human intellect. Had not able, experienced and patriotic individuals, for whom I have the highest respect, taken different views, I would have tho't the right too clear to admit of doubt; but I am taught by this, as well as by many similar instances, to treat with deference opinions differing from my own. The error may possibly be with me; but, if so, I can only say, that after the most mature and conscientious examination, I have not been able to detect it. But with all proper deference, I must think, that theirs is the error, who deny what seems to be an essential attribute of the conceded sovereignty of the states; and who attribute to the general government, a right utterly incompatible with what all acknowledge to be its limited and restricted character; an error originating, principally, as I must think, in not duly reflecting on the nature of our institutions, and on what constitutes the only national object of all political constitutions.

It has been well said by one of the most sagacious men of antiquity, that the object of a constitution is to *restrain the government*, as that of laws is to restrain *individuals*. The remark is correct, nor is it less true, where the government is vested in a majority, than where it is in a single or few individuals; in a republic, than a monarchy or aristocracy. No one can have a higher respect for the maxim, that the majority ought to govern, than I have, taken in its proper sense, subject to the restrictions imposed by the constitution, and confined to subjects in which every portion of the community have similar interests; but it is a great error to suppose, as many do, that the right of a majority to govern is a natural and conventional right; and, therefore, absolute and unlimited. By nature, every individual has a right to govern himself; and governments, whether founded on majorities or minorities, must derive their right from assent, expressed or implied of the governed, and be subject to such limitations as they may impose. Where the interests are the same, that is, where the laws that will benefit one will benefit all, or the reverse, it is just and proper to place them under the control of the majority; but where they are dissimilar, so that the law that may benefit one portion, may be ruinous to another, it would be, on the contrary, unjust and absurd to subject them to its will; and such I conceive to be the theory on which our constitution rests.

That such dissimilarity of interests may exist, it is impossible to doubt. They are to be found in every community, in a greater or less degree, however small, or homogeneous; and they constitute, every where, the great difficulty of forming, and preserving institutions. To guard against the unequal action of the laws, when applied to dissimilar and opposing interests, is, in fact, what mainly renders a constitution indispensable; to overlook which, in reasoning on our constitution, would be to omit the principal element, by which to determine its character. Were there no contrariety of interests, nothing would be more simple and easy than to form and preserve free institutions. The right of suffrage alone would be a sufficient guarantee. It is the conflict of opposing interests, which renders it the most difficult work of man.

Where the diversity of interests exist in separate and distinct classes of the community, as is the case in England, and was formerly the case in Sparta, Rome, and most of the free States of antiquity, the rational constitutional provision is, that each should be represented in the government, as a separate estate, with a distinct voice, and a negative on the acts of its co-estates, in order to check their encroachments. In England, the constitution has assumed expressly this form; while in the governments of Sparta and Rome the same thing was effected under different but not much less efficacious forms. The perfection of their organization, in this particular, was that which gave to the constitutions of these renowned States all of their celebrity, which, secured their liberties for so many centuries, and raised them to so great a height of power and prosperity. Indeed, a constitutional provision, giving to the great and separate interests of the community the right of self-protection, must appear to those who will duly reflect on the subject, not less essential to the preservation of liberty than the right of suffrage itself,—they in fact have a common object, to effect which, the one is as necessary as the other; to secure respectability; that is, that those who make and execute the laws should be accountable to those on whom the laws in reality operate; the only solid and durable foundation of liberty. If, without the right of suffrage, our rulers would oppress us, so without the right of self-protection, the major would equally oppress the minor interests of the community. The absence of the former would make the governed the slaves of the rulers, and of the latter, the feebler interests the victim of the stronger.

Happily for us, we have no artificial and separate classes of society. We have wisely exploded all such distinctions; but we are not, on that account, exempt from all contrariety of interests, as the present distracted and dangerous condition of our country, unfortunately, but too clearly proves. With us they are almost exclusively geographical, resulting mainly from difference of climate, soil, situation, industry, and production, but are not, therefore, less necessary to be protected by an adequate constitutional provision, than where the distinct interests exist in separate classes.—The necessity is in truth greater, as such separate and dissimilar geographical interests are more liable to come into conflict, and more dangerous when in that state, than those of any other description; so much so, that *ours is the first instance on record, where they have not formed, in an extensive territory, separate and independent* communities, *or subjected the whole to despotic sway.*—That such may not be our unhappy fate, also, must be the sincere prayer of every lover of his country.

So numerous and diversified are the interests of our country, that they could not be fairly represented in a single government, organized so as to give to each great and leading interest, a separate and distinct voice, as in the governments to which I have referred. A plan was then adopted better suited to our situation, but perfectly novel in its character. The powers of the government were divided, not as heretofore, in reference to classes, but geographically. One general government was formed for the whole, to which was delegated all the powers supposed to be necessary to regulate the interests common to all of the states, leaving others subject to the separate control of the states, being, from their local and peculiar character, such, that they could not be subject to the will of the whole Union, without the certain hazard of injustice and oppression. It was thus, that the interests of the whole were subjected, as they ought to be, to the will of the whole, while the peculiar and local interests were left under the control of the states separately, to whose custody only they could be safely confided. The distribution of power, settled solemnly by a constitutional compact, to which all of the states are parties, constitutes the peculiar character and excellence of our political system. It is truly and emphatically *American, without example or parallel.*

To realize its perfection, we must view the general government and the states as a whole; each in its proper sphere, sovereign and independent, each perfectly adapted to their respective objects; the state acting separately, representing and protecting the local and peculiar interests of the whole; and thus perfecting, by an admirable, but simple arrangement, the great principle of representation and responsibility, without which no government can be free or just. To preserve this sacred distribution, as originally settled, by coercing each to move in its prescribed orbit, is the great and difficult problem, on the solution of which, the duration of the union, and, in all probability, our liberty, depends. How is this to be effected?

The question is new when applied to our peculiar political organization, where the separate and conflicting interests of society are represented by distinct, but connected governments; but in reality an old question under a new form, long since perfectly solved. Whenever separate and dissimilar interests have been separately represented in any Government; whenever the sovereign power has been divided in its exercise, the experience and wisdom of ages have devised but one mode, by which such political organization can be preserved; the mode adopted in England, and by all Governments ancient and modern, blessed with Constitutions deserving to be called free: to give to each coestate the right to judge of its power, with a negative, or veto on the acts of the others, in order to protect against encroachments, the interests it particularly represents; a principle which all of our Constitutions recognise in the distribution of power among their respective Departments, as essential, to maintain the independence of each, but which to all, who will duly reflect on the subject, must appear far more essential for the same object, in that great and fundamental distribution of power between the State and General Government. So essential is the principle, that to withhold the right from either, where the sovereign power is divided, is in fact to *annul the division* itself, and to *consolidate* in the one, left in the exclusive possession of the right, all the powers of the Government; for it is not possible to distinguish practically, between a Government having all power, and one having the right to take what power it pleases. Nor does it in the least vary the principle, whether the distribution of power be between co-estates, as in England, or between distinctly organized, but connected Governments, as with us. The reason is the same in both cases, while the necessity is greater in our case, as the danger of conflict is greater, where the interests of a society are divided geographically, than in any other, as has already been shown.

These truths do seem to me to be incontrovertible; and I am at a loss to understand how any one who has maturely reflected on the nature of our institutions or who has read history, or studied the principles of free Governments to any purpose, can call them in question. The explanation must, it appears to me, be sought in the fact, that in every free State, there are those who look more to the necessity of maintaining power, than guarding against its abuses. I do not intend reproach, but simply to state a fact, apparently necessary to explain the contrariety of opinions among the intelligent, where the abstract consideration of the subject would seem scarcely to admit of doubt. If such be the true cause, I must think the fear of weakening the Government too much in this case to be in a great measure unfounded, or, at least, that the danger is much less from that, than the opposite side. I do not deny, that a power of so high a nature may be abuse by a State; but, when I reflect that the States unanimously called the General Government into existence with all its powers, which they freely surrendered on their part under the conviction that their common peace, safety and prosperity required it; that they are bound together by a common origin, and the recollection of a common triumph in the great and splendid achievement of their independence; and that the strongest feelings of our nature, and among them, the love of national power and distinction, are on the side of the Union; it does seem to me, that the fear which would strip the states of their sovereignty, and degrade them, in fact, to mere dependent corporations, lest they should abuse a right indispensable to the peaceable protection of those interests, which they reserved under their own peculiar guardianship, when they created the General Government, is unnatural and unreasonable. If those who voluntarily created the system§ cannot be trusted to preserve it, what power can?

So far from extreme danger, I hold, that there never was a free state, in which this great conservative principle, indispensable in all, was ever so safely lodged. In others, when the co-estates, representing the dissimilar and connecting interests of the community, came into contact, the only alternative was compromise, submission, or force.—Not so in ours. Should the general government and a state come into conflict, we have a higher remedy—the power which called the general government into existence, which gave it all its authority, and can enlarge, contract and abolish its powers at its pleasure, may be invoked. The states themselves may be appealed to, three fourths of which, in fact, form a power, whose decrees are the constitution itself, and whose voice can silence all discontent. The utmost extent then of the power is, that a state acting in its sovereign capacity, as one of the parties to the constitutional compact, may compel the government, created by that compact, to submit a question, touching its infraction, to the parties who created it; to avoid the supposed dangers of which, it is proposed to resort to the novel, the hazardous, and, I must add, fatal project of giving to the general government the sole and final right of interpreting the constitution, thereby reversing the whole system, making that instrument the creature of its will, instead of a rule of action impressed on it at its creation, and annihilating, in fact, the authority which imposed it, and from which the government itself derives its existence.

That such would be the result, were the right in question vested in the legislative, or executive branch of the government, is conceded by all. No one has been so hardy as to assert, that congress or the president ought to have the right, or to deny, that if vested finally and exclusively in either, the consequences which I have stated, would not necessarily follow; but its advocates have been reconciled to the doctrine, on the supposition, that there is one department of the general government which, from its peculiar organization, affords an independent tribunal, through which the government may exercise the high authority, which is the subject of consideration, with perfect safety to all.

I yield, I trust, to few in my attachment to the judicial department. I am fully sensible of its importance, and would maintain it to the fullest extent in its constitutional powers and independence; but it is impossible for me to believe that it ever was intended by the constitution that it should exercise the power in question, for that it is competent to do so, and if it were that it would be a safe depository of the power.

Its powers are judicial and not political, and are expressly confined by the constitution 'to all *cases* in law and equity arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States and the treaties made under its authority,' and which, I have high authority in asserting, excludes political questions, and comprehends those only where there are parties amenable to the process of the Court.* Nor is its incompetency less clear than its want of constitutional authority. There may be many and the most dangerous infractions on the part of Congress, of which, it is conceded by all, the court, as a judicial tribunal, cannot from its nature take cognizance. The tariff itself is a strong case in point, and the reason applies equally to *all others where Congress perverts a power, from an object intended to one not intended, the most insidious and dangerous of all the infractions, and which may be extended to all of its powers, more especially to the taxing and appropriating.* But, supposing it competent to take cognizance of all infractions of every description, the insuperable objection still remains, that it would not be a safe tribunal to exercise the power in question.

It is an universal and fundamental political principle, that the power to protect can safely be confided only to those interested in protecting, or their responsible agents; a maxim not less true in private than in public affairs. The danger in our system is that the General Government, which represents the interests of the whole, may encroach on the States, which represent the peculiar and local interests, or that the latter may encroach on the former. In examining this point we ought not to forget that the government, in all its departments, judicial as well as others, is administered by delegated and responsible agents; and that *the power which really controls ultimately all the movements, is not in the agents, but those who select or appoint them.* To understand then its real character, and what would be the action of the system in any supposable case, we must raise our view from the mere agents, to this high controlling power which finally impels every movement of the machine. By doing so, we shall find all under the control of the will of a majority, compounded of the will of a majority of the people of the states estimated in federal numbers. These united constitute the real and final power which impels and directs the movements of the General Government. The majority of the states elect the majority of the Senate; of the people of the states, that of the House of Representatives; the two united, the President; and the President and a majority of the Senate appoint the Judges; a majority of whom, a majority of the Senate and the House with the President, really exercise all of the powers of the government, with the exception of the cases where the constitution requires a greater number than a majority. The Judges are, in fact, as truly the Judicial Representatives of this united majority, as the majority of Congress itself, or the President, is its legislative or executive representative; and to confide the power to the judiciary to determine finally and conclusively what powers are delegated and what reserved, would be in reality to confide it to the majority, whose agents they are, and by whom they can be controlled in various ways; and of course to subject (against the fundamental principle of our system, and all sound political reasoning) the reserved powers of the states, with all the local and peculiar interests they were intended to protect, to the will of the very majority, against which the protection was intended. Nor will the tenure by which the judges hold their office, however valuable the provision in many respects, materially vary the case. Its highest possible effect would be to *retard*, and not *finally* to *resist* the will of a dominant majority.

But it is useless to multiply arguments. Were it possible that reason could settle a question where the passions and interests of men are concerned, this point would have been long since settled forever, by the State of Virginia. The report of her Legislature, to which I have already referred, has really, in my opinion, placed it beyond controversy. Speaking in reference to this subject, it says "it has been objected" (to the right of a State to interpose for the protection of her reserved rights) "that the judicial authority is to be regarded as the sole expositor of the constitution; on this objection it might be observed, first, that there may be instances of usurped powers, which the forms of the constitution could never draw within the control of the Judicial department; secondly, that if the decision of the Judiciary be raised above the sovereign parties to the constitution, the decisions of the other departments, not carried by the forms of the constitution before the Judiciary, must be equally authoritative and final with the decision of that Department. But the proper answer to the objection is, that the resolution of the General Assembly relates to those great and extraordinary cases, in which all of the forms of the constitution may prove ineffectual against infractions dangerous to the essential rights of the parties to it. The resolution supposes that dangerous powers, not delegated, may not only be usurped and executed by the other departments, but that the Judicial department may also exercise, or sanction dangerous powers beyond the grant of the constitution, and consequently that the ultimate right of the parties to the constitution to judge whether the compact has been dangerously violated, must extend to violations by one delegated authority, as well as by another—by the Judiciary, as well as by the Executive or Legislative."

Against these conclusive arguments, as they seem to me, it is objected that if one party has the right to judge of infractions of the Constitution, so has the other, and that consequently, in cases of contested powers between a State and the General Government, each would have a right to maintain its opinion, as is the case when sovereign powers differ in the construction of treaties or compacts, and that of course it would come to be a mere question of force. The error is in the assumption that the General Government is a part of the Constitutional compact. The States, as has been shown, formed the compact, acting as sovereign and independent communities. The General Government is but its creature; and tho' in reality a government with all the rights and authority which belong to any other government, within the orb of its powers, it is, nevertheless, a government emanating from a compact between sovereigns, and partaking in its nature and object of the character of a joint commission, appointed to superintend and administer the interests in which all are jointly concerned, but having, beyond its proper sphere, no more power than if it did not exist. To deny this, would be to deny the most incontestible facts, and the clearest conclusions, while to acknowledge its truth is to destroy utterly the objection, and the appeal would be to force in the case supposed. For if each party had a right to judge, then, under our system of government, the final cognizance of a question of contested power would be in the States, and not in the General Government. It would be the duty of the latter, as in all similar cases of a contest between one or more of the principals and a joint commission or agency, to refer the contest to the principals themselves. Such are the plain dictates of reason and analogy both. On no sound principle can the agents have a right to final cognizance, as against the principals, much less to use force against them, to maintain their construction of their powers. Such a right would be monstrous, and has never heretofore been claimed in similar cases.

That the doctrine is applicable to the case of a contested power between the States and General Government, we have the authority, not only of reason and analogy, but of the distinguished statesman already referred to. Mr. Jefferson, at a late period of his life, after long experience and mature reflection, says, "With respect to our State and Federal Governments, I do not think their relations are correctly understood by foreigners. They suppose the former subordinate to the latter. This is not the case. They are co-ordinate departments of one simple and integral whole. But you may ask if the two departments should claim each the same subject of power, where is the umpire to decide between them? In cases of little urgency or importance, the prudence of both parties will keep them aloof from the questionable ground, but if it can neither be avoided nor compromised, a convention of the States must be called, to ascribe the doubtful power to that department which they may think best." It is thus that our Constitution, by authorising amendments, and by prescribing the authority and mode of making them, has by a simple contrivance, with a characteristic wisdom, provided a power which, in the last resort, supersedes effectually the necessity, and even the pretext for force; a power to which none can fairly object; with which the interests of all are safe; which can definitely close all controversies in the only effectual mode, by freeing the compact of every defect and uncertainty, by an amendment of the instrument itself. It is impossible for human wisdom, in a system like ours, to devise another mode which shall be safe and effectual, and at the same time consistent with what are the relations and

* I refer to the authority of Chief Justice Marshall, in the case of Jonathan Robbins. I have not been able to refer to the speech, and speak from memory.

ledged powers of the two great departments of our government. It gives a beauty and security peculiar to our system, which, if duly appreciated, will transmit its blessings to the remotest generations; but if not, our splendid anticipation of the future will prove but an empty dream. Stripped of all its covering, and the naked question is constitutional or absolute one; a government resting ultimately on the solid basis of the sovereignty of the states, or on the unrestrained will of a majority; a form of government, as in all other unlimited ones, in which injustice, and violence, force must finally prevail. *Let it never be forgotten that where the majority rules, the minority is the subject;* and that if we should absurdly attribute to the former the exclusive right of construing the Constitution, there would be in fact between the sovereign and subject, under such a government, no constitution, or at least nothing deserving the name, or serving the legitimate object of a sacred an instrument.

How the States are to exercise this high power of interposition, which constitutes so essential a portion of their reserved rights that it *cannot be delegated without an entire surrender of their sovereignty*, and converting our system from a *federal* into a *consolidated* government, is a question, the States only are competent to determine. The arguments which prove that they possess the power, equally prove, that they are, in the language of Jefferson, *"the rightful judges of the mode and measure of redress."* But the spirit of forbearance as well as the nature of the right itself, forbids recourse to it, except in cases of dangerous infractions of the constitution; and then only in the last resort, when all reasonable hope of relief from the ordinary action of government has fail'd, when the right to interpose did not exist, the alternative would be submission and oppression on one side or resistance by force on the other. That out system should afford, in such extreme cases, an intermediate point between these dire alternatives, by which the government may be brought to a pause, and thereby an interval obtained to compromise differences, or, if impracticable, be compelled to submit the question to a constitutional adjustment, though an appeal to the States themselves, is an evidence of its high wisdom; an element not, as is supposed by some, of weakness, but of strength; not of anarchy or revolution, but of peace and safety. *Its general recognition would of itself, in a great measure, if not altogether, supersede the necessity of its exercise, by impressing on the movements of the government, that moderation and justice so essential to harmony and peace, in a country of such a vast extent and diversity of interests as ours*, and would, if controversy should come, turn the resentment of the aggrieved, from the system to those who had abused its powers, (a point all important) and cause them to seek redress *not in revolution and overthrow, but in reformation.* It is, in fact, properly understood, a substitute where *the alternative would be force, tending to prevent, and if that fails, to correct peaceably, the aberrations to which all political systems are liable, and which, if permitted to accumulate, without correction, must finally end in a general catastrophe.*

I have now said what I intended in relation to the General Government, and would here conclude, did I not believe that a more general statement of an abstract question, without including that which may have caused its agitation, would be considered by many imperfect, and unsatisfactory. Feeling that such would be justly the case, I am compelled reluctantly to touch on the Tariff; so far, at least, as may be necessary to illustrate the opinions which I have already advanced. Anxious, however, to intrude as little as possible on the public attention, I will be as brief as possible, and with that view, will, as far as may be consistent with my object, avoid all debatable topics.

*(To be concluded.)*

From the Charleston Patriot, Aug. 11.

*Mr. Calhoun's Exposition.*—We have commenced to-day with this important paper. It is clearly written, and is altogether the ablest exposition of the Nullification doctrine that we have seen in print. Mr. Calhoun goes for that theory to its utmost extent, but does not, so far as we can perceive, recommend a *present* application of it. We infer, however, that he would deem the end of the next session of Congress as the limit of our forbearance; and then, if there is not a *gradual* reduction of the duties, an application of the remedy of Nullification, without, however, specifying the *mode* in which it is to be applied.

We shall use the freedom of the press in offering some comments on this production, in that spirit of respect which the station and character of Mr. Calhoun demand. As far as the doctrine is dependent on *authority*, but is deduced from *general principles*, the fundamental error of the reasoning arises, we think, from a false view of our federal system, supported by a deceptive distinction. It is argued by Mr. Calhoun, that our system is distinguished from all other free systems in this: that in those systems the different *classes* of society are represented and held in check; but in our mixed scheme, *sectional* interests are designed to be represented, and they are to be balanced by each having a direct *veto* on the other. This would convert our government into a perpetual war of section against section, and realize one of the worst apprehensions of the father of his country, that interests founded on geographical distinctions might arise to destroy the Union. We have not room, however, to-day, to enlarge on this dangerous doctrine.

### HOPKINSON'S ORATION

We have received, printed in neat pamphlet form, a copy of the eloquent oration delivered by the Hon. Joseph Hopkinson, L. L. D. before the Zelosophic Society of the University of Pennsylvania, at the annual meeting of the Society, in July.—The merits of this Address are such as may induce us to recur to it again. Meantime, we make room to-day for the following extract, in relation to one of the greatest men of the present age:—*Baltimore Patriot.*

The father of DANIEL WEBSTER was the cultivator of a few acres in a remote and obscure corner of the Union. He supported himself and his family by his personal labor; literally by the sweat of his brow. To a selfish and short-sighted view, his son was destined for no higher employment; and had his father reasoned as selfish and short-sighted parents would do, he would have thought it to be time and money thrown away, to have given his son an education beyond the wants of his situation, and would have hurried him from his grammar and arithmetic, that he might have the benefit of his labor in the corn field. But he neither reasoned nor acted thus. He afforded him the best and fullest instruction. What a harvest did this wise and excellent parent reap? When his son rose to the high eminence he occupies, with what a conscious and noble pride, with a heart overflowing with rapture, he could say—This is the fruit of the labor of my hands; this is the reward of my affection and care. The boy of the woods is the man of the nation; giving honor to his country, and receiving it from her; his fame and her fame spread together to every part of the civilized world. Who would deprive a son of the chance of such distinction, for a year or more or less at college? Who would deprive himself of the possibility of such a gratification, for the sordid calculation of the time and expense of such an education.

A singular and not uninteresting spectacle was presented in our streets this morning, by the appearance of the Governor's Guards of Hartford, Conn., in their ancient continental uniform.—Their scarlet coats have the antiquated cut and the peculiar facings of "sixty years since;" their breeches and gaitered legs looked like as if they had just marched out of one of Col. Trumbull's battle pieces; and their white powdered locks (for the costume is preserved throughout,) shone from under their black bearskin caps, as if dressed by a regimental perquier of seventy-six. The corps marched extremely well, and their appearance altogether was highly military.—*N. Y. American.*

"I envy," said Sir Humphrey Davy, "no quality of the mind or intellect in others; not genius, power, wit or fancy, but if I could choose what would be most delightful, and I believe most useful to me, I should prefer a firm

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1831.

The editor of the Mercury complains that we do not assail Mr. Kerr, as well as Mr. Craft, for the vote *against the right of the people to petition.*—This is very kind in Mr. Craft's friend, and Mr. Kerr will no doubt, for this invitation to assail him, feel becoming gratitude. But as Mr. Snowden has brought him into view, we will merely state, that we did not assail Mr. Kerr, because we considered him to have been mere clay in the hands of a more *crafty* workman. We would not even have said so much, if the friend of Mr. Craft had not challenged us to do so, with the hope of dividing the odium and lessening Mr. Craft's burthen.

GREAT CONDESCENSION.—Mr. Snowden informs us, that if Mr. Craft's constituents will call upon him, he will explain to them the reasons of his vote *against the right of the people to petition the legislature!*—How condescending! In some of the States it is the established custom of representatives, at the end of their terms, to make, *voluntarily and without solicitation*, full and public explanations of their conduct. Our representative, however, declines imitating this example. Nothing will induce him to explain publicly, but if his six thousand constituents want information—they may call on him!!!

THE VICE PRESIDENT.—The friends of Mr. Buchanan are certainly very persevering in their efforts to place him upon the Jackson ticket as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, but their labors do not seem to meet with corresponding success. In this city, an *independent* Hickory Club has been formed, we believe, of the friends of that gentleman, but their number, we are told, is very small.

The Lancaster Journal not long since stated that the editor of that paper was better acquainted with the sentiments of the Jackson party in Western Pennsylvania than we were, and intimated that Mr. Buchanan had more strength here than we were aware of. We do not profess to know intimately the feelings of the Jackson party here, in relation to Judge Wilkins and Mr. Buchanan; but, from what we see, we should say that, of the Jackson party in Allegheny county, the former gentleman would be the choice of at least four fifths. Indeed we know no prominent man who supports Mr. Buchanan; and this is so manifestly the case, that his own brother, in defiance of all decency and delicacy is compelled to *take the lead* in his support. The candidates for office on the Jackson ticket are, we believe, to a man, supporters of the Judge: even Mr. Craft, who during the thirty-two ballots for Senator voted steadily against him, is now, we are told, favorable to his election to the Vice Presidency.—We are rejoiced that it is so. We have always believed that Mr. Buchanan prostituted his character in his celebrated letter; and we hope that if he is to receive the *pretium pudicitiæ*, he will receive it not from the people, but from General Jackson himself.

ANECDOTE.—Two sailors conversing, one intimated to the other that he had no regard for the truth: the suspected tar, somewhat irritated, exclaimed, "Why, Jack, you never caught me in a lie in your life." "No, I confess," exclaimed the other, "I never *caught* you, but I have *chased you from one lie to another* all day long."

Reading this anecdote reminded us of our chase after Mr. Craft. In our paper of the 12th of July, we called upon him for an explanation of his vote *to nullify* the right of the people to petition their servants in the legislature assembled. He refused for a long time to explain, and attempted to make a jest of our demand; but we persevered in exposing his high handed vote, and turning his refusal to explain into ridicule, until he could stand it no longer; and at length, in the Mercury of the 29th July, an article in English and "borrowed" Latin appeared, excusing the objectionable vote on the ground of his unwillingness to *interfere in the affairs of the General Government and of Georgia.* In a subsequent paper, we showed most conclusively that this could not be his true reason, by publishing a resolution offered by him for an *interference in the affairs of the General Government and of France.* Finding himself pinned to the wall, Mr. Craft, or his advocate of the Mercury, then changed his ground, declared that the article in the Mercury was written by the editor, (the "borrowed" Latin of course excepted,) and that in his speech on the French resolutions "he (Mr. Craft) took his stand against *all* improper intrusion upon the time and attention of the legislature," and intimated that he would publish the speech.—Finally, in the Mercury of the 12th instant, the speech is published, and in some editorial comments, without any *borrowed* Latin, it is intimated that Mr. Craft was *opposed* to his own resolutions "*as amended, even on his motion.*" Yet when we come to read the speech, we find that he urges their adoption, and exclaims "Let us follow the *beaten track, used and approved by the people of good old Pennsylvania.* These (resolutions) sir, follow the *good old road* which our constituents have approved with as unanimous a vote as we have adopted *it.*" In our next we called the attention of our readers to this matter, and showed that this speech of Mr. Craft was in *direct opposition* to his vote *against the right of the people to petition.* Mr. Craft, finding this pretext unavailing, now authorises Mr. Snowden to say, that if any of the people will call on him personally, he will explain his objectionable vote. Truly this is a most pitiful attempt to elude responsibility. Time will show how the people of the county will be satisfied with such contemptible stratagems to escape detection and exposure.

Our readers will probably be satisfied, that if we have not *caught* Mr. Craft, we have at least *chased* him from one pretext to another, not only "all day long," but for forty-five long days. We hope, however, to be more successful at last, than was the honest tar in our anecdote: we confidently expect to bring the chase to a successful termination on the second Tuesday of October next.

*Virginia.*—Judge Wright has made his report in favor of a *canal*, (as the kind of improvement best adaped to the James River Valley,) to Lynchburgh, and probably to Pattonsburgh—then a railroad over the Ridge, or dividing line, to New River. He thinks it doubtful whether a canal or rail road ought to be made down the New River to the Kenhawa—but to Tennessee a rail road.—*National Journal.*

There is at Singapore, a fish called by the natives *than layer*, of about 10 or 12 feet long, which hoists a mainsail, and often sails in the manner of a native boat, and with considerable swiftness—The sails are beautifully cut, and form a model for a fast sailing boat; they are composed of the dorsal fins of the animal, and when a shoal of these are under sail together, they are frequently mistaken for a fleet of native boats.

From the Correspondent of the New York Daily Advertiser, at Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 16.

Considerable excitement has been caused in the political circles of this city, by a circumstance, the principal scene of which was laid in your city, and the most worthy, in the actors of which, now sleeps with the unforgotten dead.

You will recollect that in the published correspondence between General Jackson and the Vice President, a reference was made, in a letter from Mr. Crawford to Mr. Forsythe, to the letter said to have been written by General Jackson to Mr. Monroe, on the subject of taking possession of the Floridas for the United States, in which the former suggested, that "if the President approved of it, he had only to give a hint to some confidential member of Congress, say Johnny Ray," &c. The existence of any such letter was denied, and has been generally doubted. Johnny Ray, the individual thus distinguished, has been in the city of Washington during the present year, probably about the end of May or June. He is an old and infirm man in a state of superanuation; and he was therefore the precise individual to be made the main instrument in the plot which had been hatched by some of the birds which have recently made the palace their resting place.

Under dictation, Mr. Johnny Ray was induced to address a letter to the late venerable James Monroe, then lying under the oppressive agonies of his final sickness, in which he declares, that he had seen, at the time, the original of this pretended letter from General Jackson to Mr. Monroe, and had received hints which had been suggested by the General. This letter, it was calculated, would reach Mr. Monroe when the energies of nature would have been too far exhausted to permit him to adopt any mode of contradiction; and thus the friends of General Jackson would be enabled, after the death of Mr. Monroe, to say that the assertion of Johnny Ray had been uncontradicted, and therefore was to be received as correct. But the calculation was an erroneous one. When he received the letter, indignation gave him preternatural strength, and summoning some of his friends, he fose in his bed, for the last time, and holding up his emaciated hands, pronounced a solemn denial of the whole story.

It ought to be cause of congratulation to the countless friends he left behind him, but more especially to the immediate circle of his domestic relations, that he had the power and presence of mind left him, in the hour of his greatest debility, to make this sublime and unanswerable vindication of his character, and to defeat the vile machinations of those who had planned its defamation. I have understood that the principal witnesses of this affecting scene, were Mr. Southard, General Scott, Mr. Trench Ringgold, and perhaps some others.

Gen. Jackson and his friends, it is supposed, have obtained a knowledge of what passed in Mr. Monroe's chamber; and there is a strong suspicion among our politicians, that, on this account, the publication of Mr. Crawford's exposition, which was proposed some time since, by the editor of the Globe, has been delayed. It is not impossible that information has been sent to Mr. Crawford of the facts I have stated, in order that he may modify his production accordingly.

Thus we have a new proof of the determination of Gen. Jackson and his friends to sacrifice the reputation of every citizen, be his standing as elevated as it may, in order to establish the fame of him who had been elevated, in an evil hour for the country, to the highest of its honors, and to transmit to future ages false and foul calumnies, in the stead of a veritable and edifying history of the times, which have produced this political abortion. Virginia, which enjoys the reputation of having given birth to James Monroe, and New York, which received his last breath, must both feel indignant at this degrading effort to wound his reputation.

There is nothing else at this moment which greatly agitates the public mind. The result of the Kentucky election has caused many blank countenances in that small portion of our population, almost exclusively office holders, which still worship at the altar of Jacksonism; while many who were about to leap into the ranks of John C. Calhoun, have been suddenly checked by the exposition which he has just made of his hostility to a protective system, his desire to abridge the jurisdiction of the federal Judiciary, and his rash adoption of the doctrines of nullification. This seems to be the age of political sucides.

You shall hear from me again in a few days.

A. Z.

*General Jackson and the Rev. Mr. Campbell.*—The following passage in Colonel Johnson's letter of July 31st, 1831, to Mr. Ingham, has given rise to some speculation:—

"The President informed me, that when the rumors against Major Eaton and his family, had been opened to him by Dr. Ely, he had invited the accusers to make good their charges, and that they had failed."

Who were the accusers?—What were their charges?—and wherein did they fail?

We answer the first of these questions, by saying that the Rev. Mr. Campbell is the individual alluded to; but must add, that a more barefaced misrepresentation never was attempted, than the account of the interview between General Jackson and Mr. Campbell, which Colonel Johnson says was given to him by the former. We presume that Mr. Campbell will feel himself called on by Col. Johnson's remark to make a statement to the public. No doubt it will be painful to a gentleman of his profession and character, to take such a step; but a charge of *slander* bro't against him in the public prints, by a member of Congress, on the authority of the President of the United States, leaves him, we apprehend, no other alternative.—*Nat. Jour.*

*More Evidence.*—We understand that there is *evidence in Virginia*, which will convict Colonel Johnson, and support Messrs. Berrien, &c. We understand that to two gentlemen of high standing in Western Virginia, Colonel Johnson made substantially the same statement which he made to Mr. Berrien, and which, in his letter from the Blue Springs, he disavows. We understand that Mr. Berrien has been apprised of this circumstance, and he, if he deems it at all necessary, which he does not, and which the public at large certainly does not, will no doubt take the necessary steps to adduce it before the public.—*Richm'd Whig.*

The secret of Mr. Van Buren's hostility to the Bank of the United States, begins to be understood. That Bank permits no political control in its affairs. It knows no man except in a legitimate business way; and dispenses no favors for political or local effect. It is for the healing of the nation in its currency—for its benefit in its fiscal operations—and for its defence in furnishing the sinews of war in a time of war. Mr. Van Buren thinks of a moneyed institution as he thinks of a political cabal, that it is intended for individual and sinister purposes—and he would use both in the same way.—*N. Y. Fredonian.*

Mr. James Spicer, of Philadelphia, has invented a machine by which he proposes to convey the United States' mail with astonishing rapidity. The plan is simple: a cylindrical box, containing the mail, is to be placed in a pipe ten or twelve inches in diameter, laid under ground. At each section of the pipe, that is, at the necessary stopping places of the mail, air pumps are to be adopted, acting as exhausters in that part of the pipe anterior to the box, and as forcing pumps posterior to it; by which means the box will pass through the pipe with a velocity proportioned to the force employed. He invites the public to examine a model which he has now in operation at his house, north east corner of Twelfth and Race streets.—*Poulson.*

*The National Debt.*—George the Third came to the throne in 1760, and found the national debt £120,000,000; he reigned fifty-nine years, and left the national debt £820,000,000—£700,000,000 more than at his accession, increasing on the whole period 36,000*l.* per day, or nearly 23*l.* per minute. At the beginning of his reign the taxes amounted annually to £6,000,000: about the end £60,000,000.—*English paper.*

It gives us pleasure to be able to speak of a distinct branch of domestic industry which has recentcently come under our observation at the *Rockland Print Works*, eight miles from the city, on the Falls Turnpike. Availing himself of the advantages presented by the location, the proprietor, Mr. Mellier, has converted the Rockland flour mill into an extensive Calico Printing establishment, which is now in constant and very successful operation. To overcome the difficulties attending this complicated and comparatively novel undertaking, Mr. M. brought into action the mature experience, and excellent chemical knowledge, theoretical as well as practical, which he had acquired in his native city of Lyons, in France; and how happily he has succeeded is shown in the arrangement and efficiency of the works, and the beauty and quality of the goods. The number of persons employed is about one hundred and fifty, who prosecute the different processes of engraving the patterns on steel, copper and wood, the preparation of the various dyes and coloring matter, the printing by means of cylinders and blocks, and the washing, drying, calendering and putting up the calicoes for market. Those employed in the printing are mostly young persons who have been instructed by Mr. M. The entire operation, as we have already remarked, is a complicated one; the machinery is ingenious, and performs its work with much accuracy and beauty.—There is considerable variety in the patterns and colors of the prints, and these are changed to suit the market at its different seasons. About two hundred and fifty pieces, or from seven to eight thousand yards, are printed per day, and arrangements are making by which double that amount may be printed. The character of the "Rockland Prints" is already well established, and we doubt not that they need only to be fully known to be generally appreciated. The agents of the works in this city are Messrs. Wm. Ellicott & Co.—*Baltimore American.*

*From the New York Journal of Commerce.*

*Coffee Trade.*—The great increase of coffee importations into the United States this year, above those of former years, is attributed by foreign paragraphists to the reduction of duty on the 1st of January last; which they say, it is computed, has swelled the consumption from 12,500 to 20,000 tons per annum. However the *fact* may be, the reason assigned for it is plainly incorrect. The reduction of duty could only increase the consumption by diminishing the price. But so favorable was the state of the market when the change took place, that the three cents reduction of duty was more than counterbalanced by the rise of the market; and the article has been current at higher prices this year than the last.

We could give two or three reasons which have operated to produce this effect. In the first place, our population is increasing at the rate of nearly half a million per annum. Our wealth and means of purchasing, in a much greater ratio. The past year has been one of more than common prosperity. The low prices of former years have doubtless contributed to the same result. Of the prices this year all we can say is, that they have not risen enough to give much check to the increase of consumption. Putting all the facts of the case together, we cannot think it possible, that our consumption has increased in so unexampled a ratio as that of 7,500 tons per annum.

There can be no doubt that for some time past the consumption of Coffee in the world has been rapidly gaining on the production, and is at this moment much beyond it: and that a considerable advance in price had become necessary.

The trade of the principal European countries for the first five months of 1831, as compared with the same months of 1830, stood about thus:

| | *Imports.* 1830. | *Stocks. June* 1 1831. | 1830. | 1831. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flanders & Holl'd, tons | 17500 | 8400 | 23460 | 11250 |
| Hamburgh, | 7000 | 6700 | 12000 | 8900 |
| Great Britain, | 5925 | 5185 | 12910 | 10575 |
| Total, | 29725 | 21295 | 48370 | 30675 |

*New description of Steam Carriage.*—There is at present constructing at the works of Messrs. Wm. Napier & Co., Alpine street, Glasgow, a steam carriage, fitted both for railways and common roads. In its construction it is entirely different from that of Mr. Gurney. Its length will be much the same as that of a common stage coach, with the horses, and about the same breadth. The carriage and the engines, of which there are two, are perfectly distinct from each other, the former being drawn after the latter. The mechanism of the engine is understood to be on a new principle, quite different from any locomotive engine that has hitherto been made, the power being communicated to the wheels, not by cranks, as is the common method, but by means of a belt. The safety-valves are upon a new principle, and are described as being so formed as to render almost impossible the occurrence of those accidents which too frequently take place in high pressure engines. The machinery, which is placed before the carriage, will be covered with a frame of wood, and be utterly invisible. The carriage itself is of the most elegant description, and will carry twelve inside and nine outside. The axle and wheels are of a peculiar formation, the two fore wheels being made to run below part of the carriage, and the springs are all outside the wheels. The body of the vehicle runs not more than 16 inches above the ground. From the separation of the carriage from the engines, the former can easily be transformed into a stage coach, drawn by horses, which, in case of any accident, will be found of great advantage.—*New Monthly Magazine.*

The American census for 1830 has been completed, and the result published. The population of the United States, which was 9,637,000 in 1820, was last year 12,976,000, or, in round numbers, *thirteen millions.* What a prodigy is the growth of this Republic! When the revolution commenced, in 1776, it had less than three millions of inhabitants, and now it has thirteen! Then it was on a level with Switzerland or Denmark in political consideration; now it is the second naval power in the world!—We rejoice in its progress, for its strength and its glory belong to the people, and to the cause of truth, justice, and freedom all over the world. It is pleasant to observe that the States in which there are no slaves are advancing so much more rapidly than the others. The fact renders the evils of slavery more palpable, and holds out the prospect of its diminishing every year in relative importance. The population of Scotland and England, in 1811, was 12,353,000, or 600,000 less than the United States last year; and New York alone has very nearly as many inhabitants as Scotland had in 1821.—*London Morning Chron.*

METHOD OF PRESERVING TOMATOS.

The boiling required for the preservation of fruits, always changes their quality, and sometimes entirely alters their character; and it often happens, when the fruits are acid, as in Tomatos, that they imbibe in the copper vessels, in which they are stewed to a certain consistence, metalic principles, which are injurious to health. This double consideration induces us to publish an excellent method of preserving the tomato, which does not alter the quality of this fruit, and does not require the action of heat.

'A sufficient quantity of salt is dissolved in spring or river water to make it strong enough to bear an egg; select perfectly ripe tomatos, and place them well in a stone or glazed earthen pot, which is to be filled with the brine; cover the pot with a deep plate in such a manner that it presses upon the fruit, and by this simple process tomatos may be preserved more than a year without attention. Before cooking them they should be soaked in fresh water, for several hours.—*Annales de la Societe D'Horticulture de Paris.*

In turning up some ground upon the lands of Kilcommedan, the scene of the battle of Aughrim, a skeleton of a man was found last week, lying upon his face: beside him the barrel of an old musket, in tolerable preservation, the stock was long since reduced to dust.

Also within a short space in the same neighborhood, a bridle bit was found of solid silver, rather massive, with the initials of Saint Ruth, and other distinguished marks upon it, in high preservation.—*Foreign paper.*

A correspondent of the Boston Sentinel gives a detailed account of the fray into which the Siamese Twins were lately driven at Lynnhead.—The particulars, if true, are equally disgraceful to the Lynnhead people, and creditable to the Siamese. Upon the legal investigation which followed, an argument offered by one of the Twins afforded much amusement to the Court. It was nearly in this form, and was addressed to Mr. Prescott, the complainant: "You swear you fraid o'me; you fraid I kill you, shoot you; at same time you know I have guns; you see I shoot you if I choose; and you keep round me, following me about; I ask you civilly not to follow me; you wont let me go away; you call me and my mother hard name; and yet you swear you fraid I kill you; Now, suppose I see a man in my country, in Siam; he goes out into woods, and sees a lion asleep; he say, 'Oh! I fraid that lion kill me;' what I think of that man if he go up and give that lion a kick, and say 'get out, you ugly beast!' I wish you'd answer me that."

The City Councils of Boston have appointed a committee to report on the expediency of public fountains. It is said that, after the first cost, which would not be great, one hundred fountains could be kept constantly playing for one dollar a week!—*Nat. Gazette.*

*Population of Liverpool.*—In 1821, 118,972; in 1831, 165,221; increase, 42,249, or 30 per centum: males in 1821, 54,340; in 1831, 76,648; increase, 41 per cent.: females in 1821, 64,632; in 1831, 88,575; increase, 37 per cent.

*The Niger.*—Already application, we believe, has been made to Government, by some of our adventurous merchants, for license and protection, or of such facilities as Government can afford them, for navigating the Niger. We hear it is projected immediately to despatch steam boats, and to try, if possible, to open a communication with central Africa. It is a curious, and indeed a delightful speculation, to consider what the moral effect of this may be. Europe owes a large debt for wrongs done, and sufferings caused. Let us hope that she is now about to make reparation, and that commerce will introduce civilization and knowledge.—*English paper.*

There died very lately, at Valenciennes, in France, a beggar named Hollande, who was 84 years old, and altogether an extraordinary character. The anhappy man had the strange misfortune to be troubled with an appetite which was insatiable, and the cravings of which abated nothing till the last moment of his life. His mode of begging charity from the public consisted in opening his mouth as wide as possible, and crying out in a piteous tone, "I am dying of hunger!—oh, hunger!" He was a well known character.—By a letter, published in 1821, it appears that this strange being devoured during the night of his wedding, the entire batch of bread which his wife had prepared for a week's supply. Several physicians of Valenciennes intend being present at the *post mortem* examination of Hollande, with a view of discovering the cause of his singular constitution.—*English paper.*

The following remark of that excellent scholar and pious divine, Bishop Taylor, should be indelibly impressed on the memory: once recorded there, it would produce a more permanent effect on society, than reiterated homilies on scandal:—"Every man hath in his own life sins enough, in his own mind troubles enough, in his own fortunes evils enough, and in performing of offices, failings more than enough to entertain his own inquiry; so that curiosity after the affairs of others cannot be without envy and an evil mind. What is it to me if my neighbor's grandfather were a Syrian, or his grandmother is illegitimate, or that another is indebted five thousand pounds, or whether his wife will be expensive? But, commonly, curious persons, or (as the Apostle's phrase is) busy-bodies, are not solicitous or inquisitive into the beauty and order of a well governed family, or after the virtues of an excellent person; but if there be any thing for which men keep locks and bars, things that blush to see the light, and are either shameful in manners, or private in nature—these things are their care and their business."

*Effects of Christianity on the Mind in Sickness.*—Before the glad tidings of pardon and peace in a future life, on certain conditions, had been proclaimed to the world by our Redeemer, so much intense suffering, nay, much less than that which is endured by a patient under a fatal ileus, was considered by the most enlightened Romans, as a sufficient reason for ridding themselves abruptly of life. The first book of Pliny's letters furnishes us with two instances of friends of his, one of whom *had* recourse to this apparently common practice; and the other intended to resort to it, if the physician should pronounce his malady a mortal one. Their creed admitted an independent exercise of their free will and pleasure in the disposal of their lives:

Ipse Deus, simul atque volam me solvet—
——Moriar. *Mors* ultima linea rerum est.
*Horace, Epist.* 16.

But the Christian has a higher motive for submitting himself to the will of Heaven, and for taking his suffering patiently. He believes that the present life is a life of probation only, and that what he now endures, may be a necessary trial of his faith and obedience; and that by a merciful dispensation, the great Creator may make use of pain as an instrument, by which he would detach him from this beautiful world, in which Infinite Goodness had sent him down only for a temporary sojournment, intending him for another and a better existence hereafter. Of the great number to whom it has been my professional duty to have administered in the last hours of their lives, I have sometimes felt surprised, that so few have appeared reluctant to go to "the undiscovered country, from whose bourne no traveler returns." Many, we may easily suppose, have manifested this willingness to die, from an impatience of suffering, or from that passive indifference which is the result of debility and extreme bodily exhaustion. But, I have seen those who have arrived at a fearless contemplation of the future, from faith in the docirine which our religion teaches. Such men were not only calm and supported, but even cheerful in the hour of death; and I never quitted such a sick chamber without a wish, that "my last end might be like theirs."—*Sir Henry Halford's Essays.*

*Influence of the Character of Servants upon Children.*—I am convinced that the most careful and fastidious education of children must be very much influenced by the character of the servants It is impossible that they should not be much in each other's company. And, besides the services, by which the servants engage the affections of the child, their minds are much more upon a level with his. They are but a species of grown up children. Hence, he finds a sympathy which he seeks in vain in the refined and cultivated mind of his parent. There he meets with his own curiosity, minuteness of observation, love of detail, eagerness for wonders, simplicity of thought, and plainness of expression, which win confidence and attachment, at the time that their comparatively great experience and their bodily advantages exact a deference. Let the scholar and the rustic tell a story to a child: the former will soon be obliged to yield the palm to his less accomplished rival. Hence, the child is continually imbibing the servant's notion, and hangs upon his lips. It gives us a glorious idea of God's economy, when we find the care or neglect of the minds of our servants rewarded or visited in the minds of our children, and are aware that not only what we have sown in the one we shall reap in the other, but also what we have allowed the great enemy to sow in the one we shall reap in the other. The servant, in many respects, forms a most important medium between the parent and child, delivering to it, in a form suited to its capacities (to which the parent, especially the father, often finds it most difficult to descend) what he has received in a form adapted to riper years.—*Rectory of Valehead.*

*On imparting Durability to Timber.*—Some remarkable facts respecting the durability that may be given to timber by artificial means, have been observed at Closeburn. The proprietor of that estate has for thirty years been in the constant practice of soaking all fir and larch timber after it is sawed into plank, in a pond or cistern of water strongly impregnated with lime. In consequence of this soaking, the saccharine matter in the wood, on which the worm is believed to live, is either altogether changed or completely destroyed. Scotch fir wood employed in roofing houses, and in other in-door work, treated in this manner, has stood in such situations for thirty years, sound, and without the vestige of a worm. In a very few years fir timber so employed, without such preparation, would be eaten through by that insect. It might perhaps, be advisable in all timbers used for ship building, to soak it for some days in lime water.—*Jameson's Journal.*

The first mention of chimneys was in 1307, a period in which Venice experienced the shock of an earthquake, which threw down a great many. Gataris says, in his History of Padua, that Francisco de Garareral, lord of Padua, came to Rome in 1308; and that, not finding a chimney in the inn where he lodged, he was obliged to have one constructed by masons and carpenters whom he caused to be sent for from the neighborhood where he resided. These were the first chimneys ever seen at Rome, and the arms of the nobleman were placed above them to commemorate so important an event.

## DIED,

In this city, on Saturday evening last, the 20th instant, Mr. JAMES REYNOLDS, late of Geneva, N. Y., aged 59 years.

In Allegheny town, on Monday night last, Mr. E. G. NELSON, painter.

On Tuesday morning last, Mr. JOHN PHILLIPS, carpenter, of this city.

WANTED, to attend in a Dry Goods Store, a Young Man, about 18 years of age, who is a tolerably good scholar. Good references will be required. Apply at this office. 1*

M. & F. TIERNAN have removed their store to the house lately occupied by Mason & M'Donough, No. 46 Wood street, where they are now opening, (in addition to their former stock,) a splendid assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS. Aug 26—F4t

☞The Steubenville Herald, New Lisbon Palladium, Washington Reporter, and the paper at Marietta, will each insert the above advt. 4 weeks.

FLAX-SEED.

THE highest price will be paid, at all times, for FLAX-SEED, delivered at our Oil-Mill, in Bayardstown, or at our warehouse, No. 84 Front street, Pittsburgh.

M'KEE, CLARKE & CO.

Augnst 26, 1831—w2mo

NEW WORKS.

THE Cabinet History of England, Vol. 2, by Sir James Mackintosh, M. P. *ALSO*, Journal of a Naturalist, being No. 2 of the Cabinet Library. JOHN I. KAY & Co.

Aug. 26—2t 51 Market street.

NEW MEDICAL WORK.—Directions for making Anatomical Preparations, formed on the basis of Pole, Mayolin and Breschet, and including the new method of Mr. Swan. By Usher Parsons, M. D. Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co.

Aug. 26—2t 51 Market street.

TO-MORROW.—It is only requisite to state, that to-morrow will be drawn the Union Canal Lottery. For full schemes, apply at Sylvester's, where was sold, in the Union Canal Lottery whole ticket, 9, 28, 35, entitled to $25,000!!

S. J. SYLVESTER,
No. 16 Exchange Buildings.

N. B.—The price of Tickets in this Lottery is only five dollars. Capitals $20,000—$10,000, &c. August 26, 1831.

New Wholesale Grocery,
AND
COMMISSION WAREHOUSE,
NO. 7 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers beg leave to say to their friends and the public, that they have formed a copartnership, under the firm of HANNA & POINDEXTER, and have taken a commodious warehouse, near the steam boat landing, where they design transacting the above business, on the best possible terms. Liberal advances will be made on consignments of the staples and products of the country, &c. &c.

THOS. HANNA,
R. W. POINDEXTER.

August 26, 1831—7t

PRINTS.—S. J. Sylvester has received from New York, and offers for sale, at his office, 16 Exchange Buildings, a small invoice of FRENCH PRINTS, worthy of notice, as being cheap and amusing. They will be disposed of wholesale or retail. At the same place may be had a variety of Caps and Stocks, suitable for each season of the year.—Country Store Keepers can now be supplied with *Black Hair Seal Caps.* S. J. SYLVESTER,
Near to Williamson's Exchange, Saint Clair street. August 26.

JAMES HANSON,
SADDLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recommenced the SADDLING BUSINESS, at *No.* 51 *Liberty street*, where he will keep a constant supply of SADDLES, BRIDLES, AND HARNESS, of every description, which shall be made of the best materials, and in the most approved and substantial manner: all of which will be sold, *Wholesale and Retail*, on the most accommodating terms. Having had long experience in business, he hopes, by promptness, punctuality, and strict attention to the orders of his customers, to merit and receive a renewal of the favors of his friends and the patronage of the public.

N. B.—*Wanted Immediately*, Five or Six good hands, to work at Saddle and Harness Making.

Aug 26—tf JAMES HANSON.

AT a meeting of the Allegheny Fire Engine and Hose Company, held at the house of Geo. Beale, on Monday evening, the 22d inst. the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year:

Benjamin Darlington, President;
William Hays, Vice-President;
William Little, Secretary;
George R. White, Treasurer;
B. Darlington, Captain;
John Graham, 1st Lieutenant;
John Sheriff, 2d do.
Jas. H. M'Clelland, 1st Engineer;
John Holmes, 2d do.
John B. M'Fadden, 3d do.
G. R. White, 4th do.
John V. Myers, 1st Hose Director;
John Wilson, 2d do. do.
Wilson M'Candless, 3d do. do.
C. L. Magee, 4th do. do.
Samuel Stevenson, 5th do. do.
Robert S. Hays, 6th do. do.
George Darsie, James Siddall, Wm. Wilson, John L. Greer, } Axe Men.

By order. W. LITTLE, Sec'y.

August 26—It

BAMBOO WALKING STICK.—The gentleman who has lost a Walking Stick, with ivory head, can have the same by applying at the Cap store and Exchange office, No. 16 Exchange buildings, next door to Williamson's Exchange.

August 23. S. J. SYLVESTER.

COURSE OF LECTURES,

To be commenced 1st September, in the Academic Seminary, corner of Front and Market streets.

BOOK-KEEPING, three times a week, at $5 the course. Grammar, three times a week: Elocution and Composition, do.; Greek and Latin Languages, five times a week. Quarterly Terms, to be paid at commencement. $5 each branch. These lessons will not be suffered to encroach upon the time appropriated for the school exercises in the Seminary. They will be given at separate hours, that will best suit the convenience and opportunity of young gentlemen engaged in other pursuits. ☞A Class of Young Ladies will be taught separately in any of the above branches. M. M'SHARRY,
Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages, &c.

August 19—2t

NOTICE.—Many persons who have been crossing at *Jones's Ferry*, during the years 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, and 1831, yet owe me Ferriages for the whole or the greater part of that time. This, therefore, is to give notice to all persons indebted to me, to call and pay me, on or before the FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, or their accounts and due-bills will be placed in a magistrate's hands for collection.

My old friends are informed that the report that I have stopped Ferrying is entirely false. I have *seven good Flats* at my landing, and good ferrymen to attend them. The stage has this summer been taken across the river, in one of my flats, with one hand, in seven minutes.

THOMAS JONES.

August 23.—7t

PETERS' SUPREME COURT REPORTS,
*Volume V.*

JUST received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., 51 Market street, Reports of Cases argued and adjudged in the Supreme Court of the United States, January Term, 1831. Vol 5. By Richard Peters. Aug 23—6

WHEREAS, in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, an Attachment hath been granted by me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace of the county of Allegheny, against a certain Daniel McGinley, late of said county, Blacksmith, upon which Attachment, the goods of the said Daniel McGinley, of the value of fifteen dollars twelve and a half cents, have been attached: this is therefore to give notice to the creditors of the said Daniel McGinley, to appear on Tuesday, the 30th of August next ensuing the date hereof, at the house of Matthew Abers, tavern keeper, in Plum township, then and there to discover and make proof of their demands against the said McGinley, agreeably to the directions of the said Act. Given under my hand and seal the 4th day of July, A. D. 1831.

ROBERT BEATTY, J. P. [Seal.]

August 19, 1831.—3t

INFORMATION WANTED.—*James Reamsbottom*, a native of the King's county, Ireland, emigrated to Canada in the spring of 1827: he was following his trade (a weaver) at a place called Paterson, within 15 miles of the city of New York, since which time no account has been heard from him. His brother, Jonathan Reamsbottom, is now at York, U. C. and is anxious to hear from him if living, and if dead, he hopes that some person will have the goodness to write the cause and manner of his death. A letter addressed to Jonathan Reamsbottom, in care of Mr. D. Clindinning, Church street, will confer a favor, and be promptly attended to. August 23—3t.

NOTICE.—The connexion in business between Allison Owen and Alfred Hayden, in Cincinnati, under the firm of Owen & Hayden, was dissolved on the 29th ult., by the decease of Mr. Hayden. The undersigned will adjust all accts of the firm, and continue the business as heretofore. ALLISON OWEN.

ALLISON OWEN, (late Owen & Hayden) will continue at the same stand, to transact *A GENERAL AGENCY and COMMISSION BUSINESS*, and solicits a continuance of the patronage extended to the late firm.

Cincinnati, July 12—w3mo

WILLIAM LECKY is a candidate for the *SHERIFFALTY* of Allegheny county.

July 8—te

LAW NOTICE.—The subscriber having this day formed an association with SAMUEL A. GILMORE, Esq. of Butler, will be enabled to transact, with promptness and accuracy, professional business in the counties of Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, and Mercer.

GEO. W. BUCHANAN.

July 8.—iwtf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

SEVERAL tracts and parts of tracts of Land, improved and unimproved, in Allegheny and Beaver counties. For further information, apply to the subscriber, living on the Sewickly Bottom, Beaver road. DAVID SHIELDS.

May 13, 1831—6mF

NEW WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS STORE.

PALMER & HIGBY are now receiving and opening, at the stand formerly occupied by Messrs. M'Clurg & Dennison, No 61 Wood street

*A Large and General Assortment of*
DRY GOODS,
OF THE NEWEST STYLE AND IMPORTATION.

Their arrangements are such, as to be constantly supplied from the New York and Philadelphia markets, with desirable articles.

They respectfully solicit purchasers to call and examine their stock.

March 11, 1831—iw6mo.

*A FIRST RATE FARM*
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, that very valuable Farm, situated on the Pennsylvania Canal, in Beaver county, and about 6 miles from Beaver town, the Ohio river and Darlington, on the New Castle road. The tract contains about 400 acres; has a front on Beaver creek of nearly half a mile, a short distance above the upper dam, on the falls of Beaver. There is nearly 150 acres cleared, and under fence, from 30 to 40 acres of which is bottom meadow, with a stream of water passing through; the remainder in a high state of cultivation. The timber is principally white oak, with a mixture of walnut and locust, for which there is an increasing demand. There is plenty of Stone Coal and a Sugar Camp on the premises; likewise, a small Orchard of 70 or 80 trees of excellent fruit: also, Peach and grafted Pear trees, just beginning to bear. The improvements are a two story LOG HOUSE, lined inside, and frame Kitchen attached; a substantial barn, 60 by 40 feet, with stables underneath for fifteen or 20 head of cattle. It would make an excellent stock farm and tavern stand. One half the purchase money in hand, and credit for one and two years for the balance. The subscriber, on the premises, will show the same to any person wishing to purchase and for terms apply to him, or to Major R. DARRAGH, Sharon, or J. R. SHANNON, Esq. Beaver. A good title, clear of all incumbrance, and possession of the same will be given on or before the first of April next.

WM. B. OSMON.

The purchaser can have the stock of horses, oxen, cows, &c. and farming utensils, at a fair price.

W. B. O.

August 9—w1mo.

WE are authorised to state that Mr. JOHN M'DOWEL, of Pittsburgh, is a candidate for the office of county commissioner. Aug. 9.

## VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

260 ACRES of excellent LAND, (lat) the estate of Anthony Rollins, dec'd situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, about one mile from Stewartsville, are offered for for sale. The improvements are, a shingle roofed log house and double barn and other out buildings, with a small portion of the land cleared, and in a state of cultivation. On the premises is a valuable Sugar Camps. Possession will be given the first day of April next. An indisputable title will be given. Daniel M'Caully, who lives on the place, will show the premises. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, near M'Grew's mill, in North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, who is authorized to sell said property.

SAMUEL M'GREW.

July 19, 1831—3mow$3

## Valuable Real Property FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, at Public Auction, *on Thursday, the eighth day of September next*, on the premises, the LOT OF GROUND at the corner of Main and Union streets, in the town of Wheeling, lately owned by James M. Thompson, measuring 49 feet on Main, and 69 feet on Union street, whereon is erected a valuable Three Story Brick Building, now occupied as four separate stores, but capable of being converted into a less number to suit the convenience of the proprietor. This is one of the most central and desirable business stands in the place, and will always be certain to command good tenants and high rents, if the purchaser does not desire to occupy it himself. Terms, which will be liberal, made known at sale.

MARCUS WILSON,
S. A. WESTCOTT,
MORGAN NELSON,
*Assignees of James M. Thompson.*

Wheeling, July 13, 1831. [July 15—w8t]

## UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS No. 16, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, THE 27TH of AUGUST, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery, Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prize of | $20,000 | is | $20,000 |
| 1 | 10,000 | | 10,000 |
| 1 | 2,500 | | 2,500 |
| 1 | 1,505 | | 1,505 |
| 5 | 1,000 | | 5,000 |
| 5 | 500 | | 2,500 |
| 5 | 400 | | 2,000 |
| 10 | 300 | | 3,000 |
| 20 | 200 | | 4,000 |
| 35 | 100 | | 3,500 |
| 51 | 50 | | 2,550 |
| 51 | 40 | | 2,040 |
| 51 | 30 | | 1,530 |
| 102 | 25 | | 2,550 |
| 102 | 20 | | 2,040 |
| 1479 | 10 | | 14,790 |
| 11475 | 5 | | 57,375 |
| 34220 Tickets | | | $136,880 |

Tickets $5 00—Halves $2 50—Quarters 1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK.
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold; a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to near THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Aug. 16.

## UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS No. 17, for 1831: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prize of | $20,000 | is | $20,000 |
| 1 | 10,000 | | 10,000 |
| 1 | 2,500 | | 2,500 |
| 1 | 1,505 | | 1,505 |
| 5 | 1,000 | | 5,000 |
| 5 | 500 | | 2,500 |
| 5 | 400 | | 2,000 |
| 10 | 300 | | 3,000 |
| 20 | 200 | | 4,000 |
| 35 | 100 | | 3,500 |
| 51 | 50 | | 2,550 |
| 51 | 40 | | 2,040 |
| 51 | 30 | | 1,530 |
| 102 | 25 | | 2,550 |
| 102 | 20 | | 2,040 |
| 1479 | 10 | | 14,790 |
| 11475 | 5 | | 57,375 |
| 34220 tickets | | | $136,880 |

Tickets $5 00—Halves $2 50—Quarters, $1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,
*At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.*

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000. Aug. 16, 1831.

## UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

CLASS No. 17, for 1831: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prize of | $20,000 | is | $20,000 |
| 1 | 10,000 | | 10,000 |
| 1 | 2,500 | | 2,500 |
| 1 | 1,505 | | 1,505 |
| 5 | 1,000 | | 5,000 |
| 5 | 500 | | 2,500 |
| 5 | 400 | | 2,000 |
| 10 | 300 | | 3,000 |
| 20 | 200 | | 4,000 |
| 35 | 100 | | 3,500 |
| 51 | 50 | | 2,550 |
| 51 | 40 | | 2,040 |
| 51 | 30 | | 1,530 |
| 102 | 25 | | 2,550 |
| 102 | 20 | | 2,040 |
| 1479 | 10 | | 14,790 |
| 11475 | 5 | | 57,375 |
| 34220 tickets | | | $136,880 |

Tickets $5 00—Halves $2 50—Quarters, $1 25

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address
WM. HAMILTON & CO.
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street
Aug. 16, 1831

HUGUS'S ARRACK.—An additional supply of this pure Domestic Liquor has been received from the manufacturer, and is now offered for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN.
June 28 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

WE are authorised to state that Mr. JOHN M'DOWELL, of Pittsburgh, is a candidate for the office of county commissioner. Aug. 9.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.
January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
*Auctioneers and Commission Merchants*
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.
April 5—tf.

## NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

## TARIFF FOUNDRY,

AND

*STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,*

Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.

June 28—1y

☞The following papers will insert the above seven times, mark cost at bottom, and send bills to this office.—Greensburgh Gazette, Brownsville Intelligencer, Washington Pa. Reporter, Maysville Eagle, Louisville Focus, Orleans Argus, St. Louis Republican, Kenawha Va. Banner, Cincinnati Gazette.

*NEW JUVENILE READER.*

THE Infant School Reader; consisting of words of one sound, with 150 Spelling Lessons of words of one syllable; the meanings of which are also well explained by words of one syllable. By W. Ballantine—embellished with numerous wood cuts—"It needs all we know to make things plain."

N. B.—Teachers and parents are particularly requested to examine the above little work, as it is one so well adapted to the instruction of youth. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book-sellers, 51 Market street. June 14.—tf.

## ☞Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,
April 27—tf. Steubenville, Ohio.

SYLVESTER'S

## Lottery & Exchange Office

NEXT DOOR TO THE EXCHANGE, PITTSBURGH.

S. J. SYLVESTER, of New York, has opened an Office as above, for the sale of Lottery Tickets, and transacting all business connected with the Exchange of Notes, Purchasing of Gold, &c. Adventurers in lotteries are requested to make a trial at the new office. They may rely on being served faithfully, punctually, and attentively. The name of Sylvester is well known in connexion with the selling of prizes. There are hundreds of persons in the United States who have been made independent by their purchases from the Sylvesters in Philadelphia and New York Prizes sold at this office will be cashed on favorable terms, or the money may be had at any of the Managers' offices in the Union.

S. J. S. will continue his office in New York; his brother N. Sylvester will attend at Pittsburgh. Orders by mail are solicited, and shall meet with the utmost punctuality. For the information of those remitting, Sylvester begs to state he has special permission to refer to Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre.

☞A semi-monthly paper will be issued from this office containing the drawn numbers of past, and schemes of the ensuing lotteries, a bank note list, counterfeit detecter, and general information. This paper will be sent *gratis* to all who deal with the proprietors.

Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

☞The schemes now before the public are unusually splendid. Sylvester will keep tickets in all authorised lotteries, and in great variety. When one or more tickets are ordered, postage *need not be paid*.
August 2,—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN M'DONALD, Esq. late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

By the Will of Mr. M'Donald, the undersigned are fully authorised to sell and convey any part of his estate. We offer for sale several fine FARMS and Tracts of Land in this and the neighboring counties, together with a great variety of LOTS in Birmingham and Allegheny-Town. The titles are unquestionable.

JOSEPH PATTERSON,
STEPHEN COLWELL,
*Exrs. of John M'Donald, deceased.*
May 31—3mo.

## WANTED,

GREENSBURGH BANK PAPER—at 35 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK.

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 12, 1830.—tf.

## NO CURE, NO PAY!

MR. E. H. HALL respectfully informs the public, that he intends opening a School at No. 60 Front street, to *CURE STAMMERING and other IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH.*—Having much experience in the business, he feels confident that he shall be able to please all who place themselves under his instructions: and he assures those who do not receive perfect and complete satisfaction, that they will be charged nothing, and paid all reasonable expenses. Those applying to the above, can receive satisfactory references. June 17—6mo.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and, after taking instructions from E. H. Hall eight days, I have obtained relief, and feel confident that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure. HUGH M'CANDLESS.

May 10th, 1831.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and have been under instructions to no avail, before I applied to E. H. Hall, and after being with him 6 days, I have found relief, and think that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure.

JAMES BRIMNER.

May 10th, 1831.

Since I gave the above certificate, I have adhered to the rule strictly, and I do believe that I am perfectly and permanently cured, for I feel no inclination to stammer, nor have I for some time, and I do think if any person will attend to it as they should do, they will get clear of it in a very short time, for I did stammer very much, and now it is all off. JAMES BRIMNER.

June 11, 1831.

## Receiving & Forwarding House,

*NEW ORLEANS.*

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

*TO THE PEOPLE OF ALLEGHENY CO.*

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself as a candidate for *SHERIFF*, at the ensuing general election; and I shall esteem it an honor, for which I will ever be grateful, if the result shall prove that I have been considered worthy of your favor and support. WM. GRAHAM, JR.

Pittsburgh, May 24—te

*Storage, Forwarding, and Commission* WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

## FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu*, *Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

*PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA*

## CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.
Sept. 25.—tf.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.
March 18.—tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

## J. C. BUCKLES,

### Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

## NOTICE.

P. CONNOLY having taken into partnership in the Dry Goods business, his son, PETER CONNOLY, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of P. CONNOLY & SON. They respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that they are now opening a handsome assortment of *Foreign and Domestic Goods*, at their stores, No. 71 Market street, south west corner of the Diamond, and on Liberty street, 3 doors from Market street, all of which will be sold, Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest prices.

N. B. All those who know themselves indebted to P. Connoly, either by note or book account, would do well to call and settle up, as it is important that he should *close his old accounts*.
August 9—w4t

## To Baltimore and Philadelphia

*TRAVELLERS.*

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

## Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

*Also*, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

*Also*, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

*Also*, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street; on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

*Also*, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

*Also*, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

*Also*, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

*Also*, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER
January 22, 1830.—tf

## PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON
January 1, 1830.—tf

FOR RENT, A three story brick warehouse and back buildings, lately occupied by B. Gleadall, next to Schweppe & Horner's, Third street, near Market str't. Apply to GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
January 18—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18 1829.—tf.

## The American Fire Insurance Co.

*OF PHILADELPHIA,*

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't.
Sept. 25—tf *No 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

## SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

*ALSO*, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL.
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R. & J. HALL,
Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.
Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

## Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 15.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and authritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE.

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

*To Dr. Hitchcock.*—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

## WANTED,

ONE thousand five hundred and one thousand dollars, on mortgage, well secured on Real Estate in this city. Inquire of

N. HOLMES.
Sept. 17.—tf No. 33 Market street.

## *ALLEGHENY LOTS.*

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. ROBINSON, Jr.
Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR.

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1829—tf

## FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

TO BE LET

THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

*ALSO*, The Three Story Brick House adjoining, now occupied by J. & D. Moore. Immediate possession to be given. Apply, in the absence of Wm. Creghan, Esq., to D. S. SCULLY, at his office, in the Diamond. April 8—tf

50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN,
June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
*Executors.*

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf

## LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

## LITTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, Nos. 3 & 5 Market st't, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unless otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831—tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—James Reynolds, from Geneva, in the state of New York, has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, in the commodious and pleasant brick building, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, where a few genteel Boarders will be accommodated.
July 1—tf

NEW ORLEANS and MOBILE PAPER received at this office at 5 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street
November 19, 1830.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

*Auctioneers and Commission Merchants*
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'Kee, Clarke & Co. }
Jas. Adams, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
Hamilton Stewart, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.—tf.

## Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD, at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD are fitted making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the nearest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d, 2d, 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 8d, and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3 in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829.—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL or the Last Days of a Philosopher: by *Sir Humphrey Davy*, late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

## AUCTION GOODS.

W. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,
46 WOOD STREET,

Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of

European, India, and American DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade*; and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions*, are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe*, we are enabled to *import our Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.
September 3, 1830.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. M'CLURG,
FRANCIS PRATT.

December 7, 1830—1y

COCHRAN & IRWIN have Removed to Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, near Wood street, adjoining Wetmore & Haven's Queensware store, and J. Park's grocery, where they will be constantly supplied with

Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Broadcloths, Cassinets, and Jeans;
Plaids, Checks, Tickings;
Brown Sheetings and Cotton Yarn;
Also, Cotton and Union Drillings;
Diaper and Table Linen;
Machine Cards, in sets or in pieces, to order;
(Factories supplied on the shortest notice.)
Wood Screws and Tacks, at eastern prices;
Blanchard's cast steel Corn and Grass Scythes;
Thompson's and Nelson's Sickles;
Lamont's Patent Vices;
Plated Ware for Saddlers;
Window Glass and Hollow Glass, all sizes;
White and Red Lead; Nails; Iron;
And a general assort't of *American Manufactures*;
10 hhds. Leaf Tobacco,
40 bales Cotton; prime quality,
20 hhds. Sugar,
50 bbls. Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, for sale as above. April 15—tf

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,
March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

120 BARRELS REFINED SUGAR, from the manufactory of N. Goodale, New Orleans, now landing per s. b. Highlander, for sale on consignment, at reduced prices, by COCHRAN & IRWIN, Nos 108 and 110 Second street, June 17—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 87, Market Street, Pittsburg.
March 14.—tf.

## NOTICE,

*To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.*

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.

JAMES GRAY.
March 11—tf Fourth street.

60 BAGS GREEN COFFEE
15 chests Y. H. TEA
25 hhds. N. O. SUGAR
20 bbls. do.
25 bbls. N. O. MOLASSES
2,000 lbs. LOAF SUGAR
50 bbls. WHISKEY
BRANDY, WINES, GIN, RUM AND CORDIALS.

ALSO,

Pepper; Allspice; Ginger; Nutmegs; Cloves; Cinnamon; Indigo; Madder; Alum; Copperas; Rice; Raisins; Figs; Whiting; White Lead; Bar Lead; Powder; Shot; Cotton Yarn; Tobacco; Snuff, Segars, &c. &c.

ALSO, Iron; Nails; Shovels; Spades; Wagon Boxes, &c. &c., for sale at 137 Wood street, by
Aug 2—tf2 ESTEP & QUINBY.